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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 200— BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Aug	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,958
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
7th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Wakefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Domala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,022	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
28th Aug.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
2nd Sept	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	28th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug.	10th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

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THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
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W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
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Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Latkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Mugree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Bulandshahr	Mutra	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nadiad	
Calicut	Nandyal	
Cawnpore	Nagpore	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nainital	
Chittagong	Narayangunge	
Chandpore	Nasik	
Coconada	Negapatam	
Cochin	Nellore	
Coimbatore	Nowshera	
Colombo	Gotacamund	
Conjeevram	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
(Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City	
Cuttack	(Sub-Agency)	
Dacca	Poona	
Dehra Dun	Poona City	
Darjeeling	Purnea	
Delhi	Quetta	
Dalhousie	Rajahmundry	
Dhanbad	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhulia	Raipur	
Dibrugarh	Rangoon	
Erode	Rangpur	
Ellore	Rawalpindi	
Etawah	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Ferozepore	Saharanpur	
Farrukhabad	Salem	
Fyzabad	Sargodha	
Gaya	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge	
Godhra	Shahjahanpur	
Gujranwala	Sialkot	
Guntur	Simla	
Gwalior	Srinagar	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Sukkur	
Hathras	Surat	
Hubli	Tellicherry	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Thana	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly	
Indore	Tirupur	
Jaipur	Trichinopoly	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum	
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin	
Jamshedpur	Ujjain	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vellore	
Jubbulpore	Viramgam	
Jullundur (City)	Vizianagram	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Vizagapatam	
Khamgaon	Wardha	
Khandwa	Yeotmal	

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
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Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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A R1682

WANTED CULTURED GUJERATI HINDOO LADY knowing English as Companion to a lady at Ghatkoper attendance 12 to 5 p.m. Apply stating age, references and salary expected to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
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M Th.

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A

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R1690

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R R1704

PROFESSION

A PRIME MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF A MESMERIST.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover. The cover is returned unopened with the answers, charging only Annas 8 per question V. P. P. Money is refunded in case of the least incorrect answers. The Public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. The public Prosecutor, Chamba State writes:—The Prime Minister is very much pleased to get correct answers of the sealed questions and appreciates your ability.
P R1672

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R 1695.

ASTROLOGY—Know your future accurately. Apply THATHACHARI, Commission Agent, Kurla. Full Life Rs. 25. Yearly Rs. 5.
P R1708

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

PRESS ON SALE—A BIG PRESS in excellently working order and capable of Printing Newspapers, Books and Job work of every description. Good stock of Marathi, Hindi and English Types. Best Machinery. Apply sharp to:—Box No 929 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 1610.

COMPLETE DENTAL EQUIPMENT, slightly used, FOR SALE. Best quality, cheap. Apply Box No. 943, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1653

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A new OVERLAND Car with self-starter, used only for three months. Apply to N. G. GANDHI, Corner Building, Barbhaya Moholla, 97-108, Musjid Bunder Road.
JA R 1697.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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IRON ORE.

MERCHANTS with a Proprietory interest in the production of IRON ORE are invited to communicate with the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL & STEEL FACTORY, ISHAPORE, E. B. Railway. No middlemen need reply.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between VANMALI BHIKABHAI and VANMALI TULSIDAS, carrying on business in piece goods in partnership in Bombay at Mulji Jetha Market and Mangaldas Market in the name of C. Vanmali and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 19th day of August, 1925.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid by Vanmali Tulsidas, who will carry on his new business under the style or firm of C. Vanmali and Co.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1925.

VANMALI BHIKABHAI,
VANMALI TULSIDAS.
R1706

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings, Stocks and Goodwill of the above Company, with which is incorporated the Indian Dairy Supply Company.

The property is situated at Nadiad and Anand, and the Machinery consists of plant for the manufacture of butter, milk powder, casein and all the accessory parts. Boilers, engines, milk separators, cold-storage rooms, pasteurisers, cheese plant, sugar machinery consisting of vaccum pans, filter press, pumps, etc., are some of the items.

The goodwill consists of the well-known "I.D.S." brand of butter manufactured by the Nadiad factory.

Offers should be sent in writing to the undersigned, and may be made for the whole or any part of the above property.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

B. K. S. AIYAR
J. L. MEHTA,
Liquidators.
63, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 18th August, 1925.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either
   (*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or
   (*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either
   (*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or
   (*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

AT A MEETING to be held shortly, the School Leaving Examination Board will proceed to appoint the full-time salaried Secretary of the Board, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Officiating Secretary on or before the 10th of September, 1925.

The applicant must be a graduate of a University and must have experience of teaching or of inspection. The Secretary's salary will be Rs. 750-50-950-50-1200. He will be appointed for a term of five years, renewable for a second term of five years on the scale stated above and will, if continued for a third period, remain on a salary of Rs. 1200, the first year of his service being on probation. The duties of the Secretary shall include the inspection of such schools as the Board may direct.

Applicants should state in their applications their age, academical and professional qualifications and experience of teaching or of inspection (of Secondary Schools) and should enclose their certificates (copies only.)

23899

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD (IN VOL. LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Liquidators will pay the Ordinary Shareholders Rs. 25 (Rs. Twenty-five only) per Share, registered in the books of the Company, as the Sixth and Last instalment of the assets to be distributed amongst them, at the Office of the Liquidators, Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Pier, Fort, on and after Monday the 7th September 1925, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. except on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays, on submission of share certificates.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU.
Liquidators.
23901

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2009 of 1925.

MAGANLAL JAMNADAS MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of Acme Automobile Co., at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

VS.

F. A. CARVALHO, of GOA, Christian Inhabitant, till late carrying on business in Akola in the Berar District, under the name and style of Lisbon Motor Service. Defendant.

To,
F. A. CARVALHO
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 6,055-8-4 with interest on Rs 5,365-3-9 at 9 per cent. per annum from 10th day of July, 1925, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1925.

THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C23922

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that PARIKH PRANJIVAN NANALAL has retired from the firm of Parikh Motichand Sunderji, carrying on business at Limbdi and from the firm of Parikh Nanalal Motichand, carrying on business in Bombay Muktsar, Dabawalli and Abhor as from Sud 15th of Shravan, S.Y. 1981 and that consequently the said Parikh Pranjivan Nanalal has now no right, title or interest in any of the said firms or in their assets.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Parikh Motichand Sunderji and Messrs. Parikh Nanalal Motichand.
C23914

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PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3477 of 1924.

FATMABAI, daughter of Jusab Salemahomed & anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ALIMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED & another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at eighth Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 4123, 4124 and 4125, New 10712 Old Survey Nos. 1/3681, 2/3682, 3683, and New Survey No. 6307; and Cadastral S. No. 143, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1758 to 1628 and Street Nos. 122, 124, 128, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kassum Furniturewalla, on or towards the West by the Municipal land, on or towards the North by the said 8th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the 7th Kamatipura Street.

LOT NO. II:—All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fezandari land or ground, situate in the cort called a Mota Hardilla at Mahim Bazar Cross Lane in upper Mahim, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Public Passage and beyond that the house of Dr. A. D. Monte on the West by the property of Sorabji Bezonji Driver, on the North by the house of Ratan Siwwar Mangalia and on the South by the said Mahim Bazar Road Cross Lane and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 26 and new Survey No. 35, and Cadastral Survey No. 692, Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Colector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward 5364 Street No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff: Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

23644

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabji Behramji Warden, Hirjibhoy Behramji Warden, Jamshedji Behramji Warden and Pestonji Behramji Warden, the proving executors of late Mr. Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden the Transferree of Mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises at 4-30 p.m. TO-DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant on account and at the risk of Mr. Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla the Mortgagor.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land or ground (now redeemed), admeasuring about one thousand four hundred and seventy nine square yards situate at Clare Road, Byculla in Registration Sub-District of Bombay and known popularly as "Dun Castle" and registered as part of Collector's Old Nos. 124, 273 and 278 and New Nos. 1/13627 and 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 4/3554, 12/5560, New Survey No. 1/3584 and Cadastral Survey No. 1512 Byculla Division together with the Bungalow and Outhouses and a Chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3765(I) and Street No. 20 and a three storeyed Chawl assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3765 (IA) and Street No. I and bounded on the East by the property of Cawasji Bomanji Boman Behram, on the West by the property of Ali Bin Oomer, on the South partly by the property of Sayaji Naguji and partly by the property of Nakhoda and on the North by the property of Sadanand Shree Krishnaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Dovidas, Solicitors for the above Executors at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Mr. Hirjibhoy Byramjee Warden at 24, Homji Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED).

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY the 25th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned 2 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton, (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in godown No. J—137.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT and CO.,

MENESSE & CO

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1925, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building (Chemistry Hall of Old Technical Institute) Byculla (Victoria Garden) Building, (3 Military Hospital Sheds), Vincent Road, near Dadar Police Court.

MENESSE & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the Rooms of the undersigned: by order of the Banks and parties concerned:—

2 Cases Toys, 1 Case Trixy brushes, 1 Case Blotters and Pads, 1 Case Tinsmith soldering goods, 1 Parcel Fountain Pens, 1 Parcel gold, gilt and celluloid Spectacle frames.

Miscellaneous:—Gramophones, Electric table fans, Porcelain Jars, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 To-Day.
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
Last Week—4 Reels—
"THE BRIDGE of SIGHS"
also 7 Reels Roman picture
"SPARTACUS"
Wonderful in historic perfection.
Coming Shortly: Pathe sensational Serial
"LEATHER STOCKING"
Dangers, Daring!
Don't miss coming early
"PRINCE CHARMING"
Personally selected by Mr. Hague of Pathe India.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
JOHN BARRYMORE
IN
"BEAU BRUMMEL"
The Drama of the famed dandy who scorned the friendship of princes and set the fashion for kings.
(10 REELS)
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME— 6 & 10 P. M.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL—GIBSON PRODUCTION.
"TAMING THE WEST"
6 Parts—featuring the popular
HOOT GIBSON
A boast to carry off and marry the daughter of his father's lifelong bitterest enemy and the many amusing complications that ensued.
The Programme includes the International News, wherein every mother is given some hints as to
How to Rear the Baby
You can act according to these hints at your own responsibility!!!
Also a one-reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
An Uproariously Funny Stoll All British Picture.
"HIS GRACE GIVES NOTICE"
(6 Parts)
Picturized from Lady Laura Troubridge's famous Comedy-Drama, featuring the celebrated British Star
HENRY VICTOR
as the footman, who afterwards becomes Duke of St. Bevis.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Christie Comedy;
"THE BARNSIDE CAVALIER"
featuring
BOBBY VERNON
a refreshing Parody of D'Artazu of "The Three Musketeers" fame.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THIS WEEK
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD,
will Screen
"DEVADASI"
OR
"BRIDE of GOD"
(Produced by LAXMI PICTURES Co.
Splendid Film
Showing Love, Adventure and War.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22.

S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 23.

S S Colaba, Miller, Genoa.
S S Anatina, Hawker, Singapore.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
S S City of Eastbourne, McLarne, Karachi.

LOADING.

August 22.

Steamer Japan for Calcutta.
Steamer Nazareno for Genoa.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, August 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Eastbourne Karachi N F K N Co.
2 Morea 5946 London 29/8 M M & Co.
3 Cl. Mackenzie 4142 N.F. 27/8 J F & 4 Nalgora, Karachi 27-8-25 M M Co.
5 Tamba Maru, Kobe, N F N Y Kaicha
6 Japan Karachi N F M M & Co.
7 Egremont 5286, N.Y. 27/8 Vol. Bros.
11 Pilsna, Triest 1-9-25 L T & Co.
12 Hoogkerk 3170 K'chi 26/8 E D Sassoon & Co.
16 Mundra 4461 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barpeta Busreh 26/8 M M & Co.
5 Caira, Hull Dunkerk, 25/8 G T & Co.
10 Tarantia, Liverpool 5/9 G T & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M M & Co.
L & M Hatarana 4592 Surdej N F M M & Co.
L & M Mirzapore, Kobe N F P & O & Co.
C & R Chyebana 4022, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.

EXPORT.

22-8-25.

S S Nazareno for Genoa:—4062 cwt gingelly seed. Gorio Ltd.: 1000 cwt rap eseed. Gorio Ld. 6000 cwt linseed, Gorio Ld. 650 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo; 6001 cwt. linseed, M B Kaisha Ld. 2500 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 3000 cwt linsed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 210 bales cotton K Devchand and Co. Ld.

For Palermo:—600 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd. 1000 cwt castorseed, E. D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

For Marseilles:—6000 cwt linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co. 4000 cwt poppy seed, L. Dreyfus and Co. 6000 cwt castor seed, L. Dreyfus & Co. 2000 cwt gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus & Co. 12000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Trieste:—6000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co.

For Alexandreth:—20 bales cotton grey yarn, H Khiaram.

For Constantinople: 30 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld.

For Bourgas: 6 bales grey cotton yarn M Thadani & Co.

S S Egremont for New York: 150 bales cotton waste. V N Joshi 200 bale s cotton coloured thread, V N Joshi; 233 cwt sheep casings, M H Dehdashti; 35 cwt guts T D Pementa, 2 casks wet casings, S M H Kadarbaksh.

For Philadelphia:—3 bales woollen carpets, The American Express Co. 20 cwt. gum Assafoctida E Virjee and Co. 150 bales cotton waste grey thread, V N Joshi.

S S Colaba for Constantinople:—46 cwt. mandi powder, G Radhakisandass.

S S Hoogkirk for Antwerp:—203 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 658 bales cotton Ralli Bros

For Hamburg: 30 bales cotton waste. Ralli Bros. 315 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

S S Tarentia for Leith:—100 cwt ground nut oil cakes, B Ardeshir and Co. 10 tons bons henws, B Ardeshir and Co.

S S Tarentia for Glasgow:—100 tons wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Tarentia for Marseilles:—4 pots Essence de Palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S S Morea for London:—901 cwt yellow millets, Amin and Sons, 1 case woollen carpets, Gill and Khusru Jung Ld. 15 bales cow hides, J Govind and Co. 125 bales pepper, E Abdool Hoosen 200 cwt pepper, E S Tata and Co. 210 cwt chutney F Mowji R S Tata and Co. 210 cwt chutney F Nowroji, 1001 cwt musoor, P Koowarji and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Hongkong:—20 cwt fennel seed, H. Esoofally and Co. 15 cwt jardaloo, H Esoofally and Co. 130 cwt jardaloo, Cheny Tai.

IMPORTS.

22-8-25.

S S Dogra from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—269 bales gunnies or hessian cloth, 386 bales paper, 10 bales gunnies bags, 44 kegs red lead, 50 kegs oxlu crystal, 29 kegs distemper, 321 kegs paint, 234 drums paint, 73 drums grey composition, 93 drums linseed oil, 30 drums red boot topping, 11 drums turpsol, 200 bags betel nuts, 76 bags googal, 120 bags magnesia pestic covering composition, 860 bags dry ginger, 54 cases gramophone goods, 211 cases medicine, 275 cases tea, 15 half chests tea, 124 bundles old brass pipes, 158 bales wool, 57 coils manila rope.

From Madras:—71 bales cotton waste, 1186 bales cotton, 108 bags pepper, 51 bags tookmori seed, 80 cases painkiller, 145 pieces empty gas cylinder.

From Coconada:—346 bales coton.

From Cuddalore.—410 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—287 bundles coir rope, 286 bundles coir yarn.

From Tuticorin:—140 cases Tea, 19 bundles empty gunnies. 50 bales cotton.

From Calicut:—846 bales cotton, 39 baskets dry ginger, 296 bags cocoanuts, 51 bags copra, 109 jottas coir rope.

From Pondicherry:—32 boras cotton yarn waste, 28 boras cotton waste, 210 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo:—64 bags copra, 9 nongs empty gas cylinder.

S S Badarpur from Rangoon. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—1043867 gallons kerosene oil, 798966 gallons benzine, 1063 casks lubricating oil, 720 bags paraffin wax, 25 casks grease, 60 pieces Pig lead.

S S Winadae from Saban Taxas. Agents Standard Oil Co.:—7554 tons Refined Petroleum in bulk.

S S Baroda from Basrah. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Busra:—543 bags animals bones.

From Bahrein—7 bundles skins, 3 tins gold coins and pearls, 15 tins pearls.

From Bushire:—36 bags A. Kernels 5 bundles specie.

From Muscat:—3 bundles specie, 1068 bags sardines, 4859 bags dry dates, 283 bags wet dats, 590 boxes wet dates.

From Karachi:—104 cases raisins, 5999 bags wheat, 552 bajree, 141 bags almonds, 375 bags gram, 1055 bags apricots, 73 pockets, apricots, 35 crates empty gas cylinder, 15 pockets figs, 110 bales cottons, 56 nongs glass tubes, 11 bales cotton piece goods.

From Bunder Abbas:—1 bundles specie. 310 bales cotton, 83 jottas cotton.

From Koweit:—1 bundle gold coin, 1 bundle currency notes.

From Linga:—9 bundles specie.

From Mohomerah:—2 bundles skins.

S S Jalavihar from Rangoon. Agents The Scindia Steam N C Co Ld.:—

From Rangoon:—43850 bags Rice, 1145 bags cotton seed, 40 pieces Tin blocks 2106 pieces teak sleepers.

From Colombo:—235 bundles old empty gunnies 1350 bags copra.

From Tuticorin: 106 bales cotton, 50 bales senna leaves.

FIRST-CLASS INDIAN OFFICES
IN
GERMANY, BELGIUM and the CONTINENT
AT THE SERVICE OF
INDIAN MERCHANTS & FIRMS
Having Offices in India, Burmah, Ceylon, Africa
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WANTING TO PURCHASE
Mill-Stores, Railway Stores, Municipal Stores, State Requirements, Hardware, Machinery, Chemicals, Colours, Drugs, Electric Goods, Leather Goods, Optical Goods, Glassware, Stationery, Radio Machines, Washers, Velvet, Laces, Fancy Articles, etc.
or wanting to sell
COTTON, Casein, Carpets, Curios, Seeds or any raw Material.
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By Mr. **S. V. SHAH** OF BOMBAY.
Commanding a big and efficient German Staff and excellent connections with
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FACILITY: Correspondence in English, Gujarati or Hindi.
NOTE:—The Credit General Liegeois (Antwerp), the well-known Cotton Brokers of Europe, Auskunftal Buergel, the Finance Magnet of Germany, H.H. The Maharaja of Jhalawar, Seth Binodiram Balchand, Seth B. M. Hodiwalla, J. P., Mr. Dawar (Scout Master) and many others having come in personal touch and having dealt with us have spoken of us in most satisfactory terms.
WE ALSO REPRESENT THE BIGGEST GERMAN UNION:
THE LEIPZIG FAIR.
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The Pioneer Mill-Stores Trading Co., Nagdevi, Bombay,
Through whom you can send your Curios, Carpets, &c. for sale at the fair.
WHEN WRITING please mention full particulars and Irrevocable Bank Credit
INDO-GERMAN TRADING Co.,
Post Box No. 29, HAMBURG, (Germany).

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The total of the rainfall recorded at 146 stations in the plains during the past twenty-four hours is twenty-one degrees above normal.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 22nd Aug. 1923.		1924	
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 00	43 06	58	28	26	36
Fort	0 04	48 10	60	23	29	56
Esplanade	..	..	..		..	
J. J. Hospital	0 01	46 15	55	94	..	
Cumbala Hill						
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..		..	
Bom. Vety. Col						
Parel.	..	..	..		..	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 21st Aug.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.705 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	81.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.0 "
Dew Point	..	74.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	272 miles.
Fall of Rain	..	0.06 inches
Total fall during month	..	6.82 "
Do, do year	..	45.82 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.	..	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.
Sat.	22	2 24	28 7	22	5 49	17 6
		14 40	28 1		18 29	17 1
Sun	23	3 5	27 0	23	8 11	17 4
		13 23	27 8		20 59	17 1
M	24	1 4	26 7	24	7 21	17 8
		13 52	27 3		19 52	17 6
Tu	25	2 22	26 2	25	7 54	18 8
		14 24	26 7		20 31	17 7
W	26	3 9	25 7	26	8 38	19 8
		15 4	26 0		21 21	17 9
Thu	27	4 11	25 2	27	9 40	20 8
		15 57	25 3		22 24	18 2
Fri	18	6 39	25 0	28	10 59	21 5
		17 13	24 8		..	..

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 22.

To-day Reuter reported 7 to 9 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering on reports of continued high temperatures. Liverpool market has remained unchanged for all positions. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 21st instant as follows:—

"Temperature in Texas high despite showers." "Some trade buying."

In sympathy with a slight advance reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 higher with Broach August at Rs. 459. On selling by Commission Houses the market gradually gave way to Rs. 456½ and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Broach May opened at Rs. 419¼ and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 419. Bazar operators were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 419¼ and closed at Rs. 420 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 401 and advanced to Rs. 402 on general buying and the market closed at Rs. 401½. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 362 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

Our markets will remain entirely closed for ready and forward on Monday next on account of "Samvatsari" a Jain Holiday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22, 6.30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/August	457
Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan.	402

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5	388
Bengal F.G.M.G	385	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	430/70	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G	440/60	450/52
Nagpur	445/65	450/52
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	422
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40	422
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	430
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	400/20	430
Mukapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	446
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450/55	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	450	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	430/40	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

Bombay, Aug. 22,

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending p.m. on 21st August, 1925.

Cotton	1714 Bales.
Wheat	9274 cwts.
Linseed	4248 ,,
Rape, etc.	137 ,,
Gingellyseed	2968 ,,
Poppyseed	538 ,,
Groundnuts	—
Castorseed	4221 ,,
Rice	1787 ,,
Myraboljams	—
Cottonseed	12283 ,,
Mowraseed	—
Gram	890 ,,
Juwar	449 ,,
Masur	—
Barley	182 ,,
Bajri	2445 ,,
Coal	2773 Tons.

COLOURS.

August 21.

Business all round continues slack, excepting Napthol Dyes. Alizarines are almost steady with some business in small packing. Magenta Crystals are quoted at Rs. 5-8-0 per lb. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine are in small demand. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 p.c. paste Lunger Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 p.c. paste Cow Rs. 67
Alizarine 20 p.c. paste I.P. Rs 65.
Congo red Rs. 1/5/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/9/0.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/13/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/0/0
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/6/0
Malachite Green
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/8/0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 0/13/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 3/2/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 7/6/0
Fast Red Rs. 5/6/0
Napthol A.S. Rs. 6/0/0.
Napthol A.S.B.S. Rs. 7/0/0

CABLE OF MESSRS. A NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Mumbadevi received on Saturday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

N. Y. Dated 21st.

"High temperature in Texas despite showers. Some tracle buying".

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 22.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	...	294,364	340,723
Central India	273	345,936	301,962
Barsi and Nagar	50	207,549	205,592
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	97,218	104,206
Berar	—	568,116	647,228
Central Provinces	—	256,663	268,593
Total Oomras	378	1,769,846	1,868,304
Dholera	38	313,589	184,817
N.W. Provinces	—	131,846	122,536
Rajputana	70	82,575	90,202
Sind-Punjab	—	362,937	309,910
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	676	217,726	186,507
Westerns-Northerns	480	122,614	91,856
Cocanada	—	2,313	2,788
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	39,735	30,322
Persian	72	6,785	9,760
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	—	71,382	76,606
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	876
Total	1,714	36,16,200	32,82,258

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th Aug This year.	Last year
Europe	1,586	695,375	1,094,910
Japan & China	1,300	2,013,291	1,541,932
Coast Ports	—	32,558	52,331
Up-country by Rail	—	15,070	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	14,430	11,820
Total	2,886	27,61,724	2,722,215

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. Nil bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 30 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.13 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.65 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
October	12.42	+.03
November	12.29	+.01
January	12.34	+.02
March	12.39	+.01
May	12.47	+.04
Egyptians:—		
November	23.50	+.05
January (unchanged)		21.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	12.77+.05
September	12.56+.07
October	12.45+.06
November	12.34+.06
December	12.38+.07
January	12.39+.07
February	12.39+.07
March	12.45+.07
April	12.45+.07
May	12.50+.07
June	12.47+.07
July	12.47+.07
August	12.42+.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	26.40+.15
September	24.65+.15
October	24.20+.15
November	22.62+.17
December	22.20+.15
January	22.00+.15
February	21.95+.15
March	21.75+.15
April	21.70+.15
May	21.65+.15
June	21.60+.15
July	21.55+.15

ADDITIONTL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Scinde, "Good"	9.45
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.85
Scinde, "Fine"	10.25
Bengal, "Good"	9.55
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.95
Bengal, "Fine"	10.35
Oomra, "Good"	10.40
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.80
Oomra, "Fine"	11.20
Broach, "Good"	10.85
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.25
Broach, "Fine"	11.65

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	357,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	88,000
East Indian Visible Supply	195,000
American Visible Supply	994,000
Other Visible Supply	369,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	.....
Total Export	.....
East Indian Export	.....
East Indian Stock	38,000
East Indian Forward	3,000
East Indian Actual Export	.....
East Indian Import of the week	5,000
East Indian Speculation	600
American Afloat	14,000
East Indian Afloat	25,000
Total Afloat	148,000

Taking of the worlds Spinners of American Cotton 168,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports 94,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 11,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 46,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan nil.

Stock of Cotton in U. S. Ports 206,000 Bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 189,000 Bales.

New York, Aug. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000.

Futures at New York.

October	23.38+.03
January	23.13 unchgd.
March	23.41+.02
May	23.75+.01
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.95 unchgd.

Futures at New Orleans.

October	22.76—.03
January	23.02—.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 3/4.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 70 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 22.

Futures at New York—		
October	23.38	+.03
January (unchanged)		23.13
March	23.41	+.02
May	23.75	+.01

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—		
October	12.45	+.06
January	12.39	+.07
March	12.45	+.07
May	12.50	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 21.

Total Actual Export	13,000 Bales
Total Forward Consumers	45,000 ,,
Total Imports	43,000 ,,
Total Stock	574,000 ,,
Actual Weekly Sales	25,090 ,,
Water Twist 1/9	
Printers Cloth 39/-	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 22.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing Price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2200 bags showing a poor record of offtake.

The Market will remain entirely closed to-morrow and the Day after to-morrow being Savantary of Jains.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment Aug-Sept Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March. Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B. H.

SUGAR MERCHANT'S CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Husein Suleman Mitha, the President of The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Vithalbhai J Patel on the 22nd inst.: "Hail your election as first Indian President of Legislative Assembly, with profound delight. Pray accept my hearty congratulation on behalf of self and the Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay."

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug/Sep sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/2½

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/3¼.

METALS.

London, Aug. 22.

English Best Selected Copper £66 1/2.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 1/4.

Copper Braziers £83.

Yellow Metal nett per ton 69 3/4.

Hard Spelter 31 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets 16 1/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass	3/2 to 2	52	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	3
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 21.

Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. A/S sellers 57/6

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. A/S sellers 58/6

Tone.—Dull.

Barletta Russo 63 lbs. A/S sellers 57/6

Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. A/S sellers 59.

Australian A/S sellers 58/-

Choice White Karachi A/S quoted few offers, 59/-.

London, Aug. 22:

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. August/September sellers 57/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. August/September sellers 58/6.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian August/September sellers 58.

Choice White Karachi August/September quoted 59.

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom quarters 1,420,000.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) A/S sellers £19 3/4

—Do— J/F Paid sellers £19/-

Tone—Slow easier owing to large shipment—fair offerings.

Cottonseed Bombay A/S sellers £9 3/4

Castorseed Bombay A/S sellers £22 3/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton A/S sellers £21 3/4

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton A/S sellers £22 1/4.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, per ton A/S quoted £23 1/4

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton A/S nominal £21.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Yellow Cawnpore A/S nominal £23 1/8

Linseed Bombay A/S Value £22 3/4

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August/September paid sellers £19 1/2. January/February paid sellers £19.

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

Cottonseed Bombay August/September sellers £9 3/4.

Castorseed Bombay August/September sellers £22 3/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton August/September sellers 21 3/4.

Rapeseed, Toriz, per ton August/September sellers £22 1/4.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton August/September quited £23 1/4.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton August/September nominal £21.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull

Yellow Cawnpore August/September nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay August/September sellers £22 3/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 22, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
READY.						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55	0	0	8	5	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56	0	0	8	5	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	12	0	12	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	9	0	12	3	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	15	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	7	0	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	15	3	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0	14	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	2	0	13	14	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	14	6	0
Mowraseed				10	12	0
Barley	40	0	0	8	2	0
Castorseed	63	0	0	12	11	0
Jira	10	0	0			

FORWARD.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	1	9
Wheat, Sept.	8	6	9
Linseed, May	13	4	0
Linseed, Sept.	13	5	3

RUBBER

London, Aug. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sep/Oct 36/

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug. 41/-.

Tone:—Steady, small business. Buyers paid.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Aug buyers 41.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 762.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 807.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 792.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.04.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00
London—Rome Liras 133.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20 40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady—dull.

London, Aug. 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4 4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 quiet

London, Aug. 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8—Steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½—Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/8—Steady.

London, Aug. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest da to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 6th instant.
Bullion Shipments £562,408

London, Aug. 22.

Warsaw sellers 28.75.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 103.50.
Rentes 3 per cent 46.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying—not much offering closed steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 6th instant.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 21.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	25.80
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.05

London, Aug. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 123.45.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 133.85.

London, Aug. 21.

Exchange Belgium 107.00
Exchange Athens 317.50
Cuban Sugar 12 1/4 Aug. Sellers.

New York, Aug. 21.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 15 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 months London discounts 3-13/16 p. c.
6 months London discounts 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1¾ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Exchange Market is Steady—dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/1990 89/5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101½ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £ 105½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 3/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 59 unchanged.

London, Aug. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/4 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/3.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 Rs. 87

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/4.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 104/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/5.

6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

6 per cent. Port Trust due 1920 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet, with sellers.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 21.

Hongkong Bank	£131½
Chartered Bank	£20 1/16
National Bank	£47½
P. and O. Bank	£10
Eastern Bank	£6 1/16

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

London, Aug. 22.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20 1/16
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/S Sellers £21 7/8

Tone—Quiet in favour of buyers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug Buyers 46/-

—Do— August Paid 46/-

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 21.

Karachi Barley A/S nominal 41/6

London, Aug. 22.

Karachi Barley August/September sellers 40/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6.

London, Aug. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot S/O Sellers 36/-

Tone—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug. Value 41/-

Tone—Steady closed quiet.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets August Paid Value 41/-

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 55 3/4 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/0

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-6.

National Bank Gold 10 oz. Rs. 21-8-0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-6.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 73.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 72-14-0.

London, Aug. 21.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.

Silver ready d. 32-5.

Silver forward d. 32-7.

TONE OF SILVER—

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Ready:—21-3-9.

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.

Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3

Vaida Kartik—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.

Teji Mandi—

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-3.

Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-0.

Vaida Kartik—Opening 0-3-3.

Tone—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Ready:—

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 73, lowest 72-15, at 6 p.m. 72-15.

Vaida Asho—Opening 72-15, lowest 72-14, at 6 p.m. 72-14.

Vaida Kartik—Opening 73-13, lowest 72-12, at 6 p.m. 72-12.

Teji Mandi—

Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-7-0.

Vaida Asho—Opening 0-14-0.

Vaida Kartik—Opening 1-8-0.

Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Condolence meeing at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort to mourn the loss at the death of the late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, August 26.

Dadabhai Naoroji Centennial Celebration, Allbless Bagh. 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Jasan ceremony, speeches, music and dinner. Mr. Maneckji K. Patel will preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MISS NAVIBAI VELKAR—Sister of Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C., died 11 o'clock last night at Dr. Velkar's residence, 400, Girgaum. Funeral this morning at 9 o'clock.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 24 (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
Aug. 25 (Tues.)	6h. 22m.,	7h. 0m.
Aug. 26, (Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.
Aug. 27 (Thu.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.
Aug. 28 (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m
Aug. 29, (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Aug. 30 (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan line s.s. 'Keith" left Liverpool in the morning of the 21st inst.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An ordinary meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. sharp (S.T.) at the place of Dr. Sathe, 735 Girgaon Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. G. I. Patel writes to say that he is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal Elections. Mr. Patel, it is understood, has been adopted as a candidate on behalf of the Nationalist Municipal Party.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.—The Unemployment Bureau which is a philanthropic Institution needs jobs for the following:—Clerks; Typists; General office managers; Canvassers; Bill-collectors.

Employers will please communicate their wants to Mr. Jhabvala, Shetye Bldg., Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—It has been decided by Bombay Government to hold a meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture in the Council Hall at Poona on 25th and 26th inst., when the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will preside. Sittings on the first day (25th) will commence at 12 noon.

A SEASON TICKET FOUND.—A season ticket between Ghatkopar and Victoria Terminus, has been found. It could be taken back after giving satisfactory details, from Mr. Jasvantray Mehta, c/o The "Hindusthan" office, Dalal Street, Fort.

FREE MUSIC CLASS:—Besides the regular classes of the "School of Indian Music" a free class is also conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar on every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Building Charni Road. Ladies and Gentlemen willing to join the class should see him at the above address.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The opening ceremony of a Gujerati Night School for the Depressed Classes Workers at Dadar will be performed on to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel at 8 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Chairman Schools Committee will preside.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the above Institute, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture on "Co-operation" to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Khumbharwada Municipal Marathi Boys School, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

THE LATE SIR SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, there will be a public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K Natarajan and H P. Mody will speak on the life and work of the late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside.

DADABHAI NAOROJI CENTENARY CELEBRATION.—Under the joint auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal, Khorshed Mandal, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association and Parel, Parsi Association, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the "Grand Old Man of India" is to be celebrated at the Allbless Bagh on Wednesday (the 26th instant) at 5-30 p.m. ((S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Maneckji K. Patel. A very interesting programme is arranged for the unique occasion, consisting of the Jasan ceremony, speeches and music suited to the occasion and a free dinner to Parsi children attending diceent educational institutions. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to participate in the function.

MAHILA MANDAL.—On behalf of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League a visit to the Rescue Home of the Salvation Army at Dharavi was specially arranged on Wednesday the 19th inst. The party consisted of about 25 lady members of the Mandal. Miss M. L. Ronaldson, the Lady Superintendent of the Home explained the working of the Home to the party and afterwards took them round the Home. The ladies were highly impressed with the benevolent work and left the Home after thanking the Superintendent of the Rescue Home.

RUINOUS RESULT OF EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY POLICY.—Members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in General Meeting assembled on 16th instant resolved and sent a wire to the Government of India as under:—

"That Government's attention be drawn to the ruinous result of the present Exchange and currency policy of the Government of India as experienced by the Agricultural, Industrial and commercial communities. Despite this being the third consecutive normal monsoon for India as a whole, the buying power of the masses shows unmistakable proofs of serious reduction and this alone should make Government of India revise their policy as early as possible.

The Chamber consider it their duty to urge upon Government the desirability of fixing the exchange rate at 1s. 4d. to the rupee and trust no avoidable delay will be allowed in reverting to the aforesaid ratio."

GRAFT ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the Railway labourers has forwarded repeated complaints to the Railway authorities of the G. I. P. Line in which he has offered his help in the matter of investigating cases of bribery, graft and corruption which are rampant among the lower superiors who exact sums of money from the poor workmen under one excuse or another. Now that G. I. P. Railway Company has passed under State management and the whole official routine has changed hands it is highly necessary and desirable that cases of bribery and corruption as investigated by the Union authorities should be carefully gone into and guilty persons should be exposed. In his communication to Mr. Jhabwala the Agent of the above Company states that he is unable to punish the guilty persons in the absence of positive proofs. Mr. Jhabvala has offered all possible help so as to purify the system of its present gross irregularities in the interest of the poor voiceless workers.

PATHE CINEMA.

"BEAU BRUMMEL."

Starring in the role of "Beau Brummel," the screen adaption of the famous Elyde Fitch play, John Barrymore, the paragon of actors, graces the screen this week at the Pathe Cinema. Barrymore as the king of dandies, so attractive and appealing gives a charm to the picture. His vanity, his salient wit, his moments of real emotion, all these characteristics are emphasised in turn with an intelligent and illuminating grasp of character. His misery and his ultimate ruin become painfully real, because of his beautiful acting. All the pathos is brought home to us, as we see him hit in his pride and in his pocket.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Friday at about 7 a.m., the dead body of a Hindu girl, aged about 13 years, was found lying between the up and down tracks near Mahaluxmi station. A gateman on duty at Arthur Road being informed by a passer-by, informed the police who removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

Bhicaji Raghoo, a police constable No. 79 of B. B. and C. I. Railway, stated at the Coroner's inquest that the deceased had a wound on the back of the head and injuries on the face and knees. There was a fuel yard close by and thieves went into it at night. Police enquiries had failed to bring forward any one to claim the body of the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death while trespassing the line by night.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Dinshaw M. Pastakia, charged Captain L. A. Raymond with hurt and insult on the 14th ultimo.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. F. D. Kanga, appeared for the complainant while the accused was undefended.

The complainant's case was that he was a motor lorry driver and employed by the Havro Trading Co. who have their office at Ballard Estate. The accused is an assistant manager in the English Engineering Co. who have their offices adjoining the complainant's. On 14th July at 11-30 a.m. the complainant stopped his motor lorry alongside his office pavement. The accused's car was also standing in front of the lorry facing it. Accused came in a huff and ordered the complainant to remove the lorry. Complainant said he was on the proper side and was waiting for orders from his office. The accused thereupon got excited and abused the complainant. When the complainant remonstrated with him, the accused got more angry and gave complainant several blows on his face. The complainant felt giddy and fell down and when he got up accused again gave him a blow on the left eye brow. Complainant called his office employees when the accused tried to go away in his car. He was, however, stopped and a report was made to the Head Manager to whom the accused gave his card and left.

The accused, at the hearing of the case, expressed his regret at the incident and undertook not to molest the complainant in future. He, also paid the complainant Rs. 50 as compensation.

The case was therefore marked as compounded.

The Military Accounts Association, Poona has been informed that the Honourable the Finance Member of the Government of India has been pleased to grant an interview to a deputation of three members of the Association to hear the grievances of the Military Account Departmental employees.—A.P.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

ISLAM GYMKHANA BEAT BARONET C, CLUB.

Playing on their home ground on the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gymkhana were able to record a victory over the strong Baronet Club. The Gymkhana batted first and scored 181 runs before being dismissed. G. M. Shaikh appeared to be well set but was unfortunately run out. The succeeding bats played steadily and contributed their mite. But it was left to Rasool to put up the top score of his side which included eight boundaries. J. S. Warden the veteran Parsee cricketer came out with Kumana to open the Baronet innings. Scoring all round the wicket he hit eight fours and a six before retiring. The batting of the rest of the side was poor, only two others entering double figures and the innings closed for 121 runs leaving the home team winners by 60 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

G M Shaikh run out 27; I A Shakoor l.b.w Warden 19; A V Botawalla c F. Kapadia b Warden 18; K. Contractor c Davar b Nagporewalla 15; A Bham st. b Davar 14; S G Rasool b Kumana 54; Mahomedshah b Davar 3; A G Khan c Kumana b Davar 1; G M Lakhani st. b Davar 9; S Mahmood b Nagporewalla 9; P B Irfani, not out 2; Extras 9. Total 181.

Bowling: Warden 2 for 30; Davar 4 for 44; S Nagporewalla 2 for 48.

BARONET C. C.

J S Warden retired 55; Kumana b Botawalla 8; K K Irani b Botawalla 5; F. Kapadia b Lakhani 12; M Dalal b Lakhani 6; J Havewalla c Shakoor b Mahmood 7; S. Nagporewalla c Rasool b Mahmood 0; S B Davar not out 15; M. Nagporewalla c Khan b Mahmood 5; Mistry c Contractor b Mahmood 1; Manckshaw c Md. Shah b Lakhani 6. Extras 7. Total 121.

Bowling: Botawalla 2 for 26; Lakhani 3 for 31; Mahmood 4 for 39.

HINDU GYMKHANA VERSUS FORT VIJAYA C. C.

This was a high scoring match which resulted in a draw. The home team batted first and in just over two hours collected 190 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. L. P. Jai succumbed to a catch by Gandhi when he seemed to be certain of bagging another century while D. Pupala gave a good display for his 59. The partnership between these two produced 70 runs. The hard hitting Swami had a run of hard luck when Asher gathered him at 15. Mukadam secured 4 wickets for 60 which was a commendable performance considering the quality of the batting. S. M. Dalvi atoned for his failure yesterday by running up a valuable 72 for the Fort Vijaya Cricket Cricket Club. M. B. Rao 25 and R. M. Gandhi 35 were the only two others to display confidence. Stumps were drawn when the score stood at 172 runs for 6 wickets, the game ending in a close draw. Although conceding 56 rruns Kagal bowled very well and captured 3 wickets during the afternoon.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S S Donigre c R Gandhi b Mukadam 16; L. P. Jai c Gandhi b Dalvi 66; D L Pupala c Kharwa b Mukadam 59; K R Swami c Ashar b Mukadam 15; S N Belsare c Ashar b Mukadam 16; S A Mahale not out 16; C. M. Rana, B R Kagal, B S Dalaya, M Chandarana and K J Pathare, did not bat. Extras 3. Total for 6 wickets 190.

Bowling: Mukadams 4 for 60.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

S M Dalvi c C M Rana b Kagal 72; C M Gandhi b Chandarana 6; J R Asher b Chandarana 0; M B Rao l.b.w. C M Rana 25; N H Kharwa c Pupala b Kagal 10; N. D. Dave bowled Kagal 0; R M Gandhi not out 35; M D Engineer not out 10; Kothare and D Mukadam did not bat. Extras 14. Total for 6 wkts. 172.

Bowling: Kagal 3 for 56; Chandarana 2 for 24; C M Rana 1 for 31.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEATEN.

The Parsi Gymkhana suffered a reverse on the Kennedy Sea Face when they met the New Hindu Cricket Club. The Parsis batted first and scored a slow 156. J. Madon with 35 being the top scorer. Parker was as deadly as ever and secured 5 wickets at a cost of 7 runs apiece. The Hindus found no difficulty in passing their opponents' score especially as G. Sitale and P. Vithal were in scoring vein.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B K Kalapesi l.b.w Shivram 8; M R reporter c Shivram b Chury 8; S H Mehta b Parker 19; N F Davar run out 6; K P Umrigar run out 27; J H Madon c Mazumdar b Parker 35; F Wadia b Parker 0; P Daruwalla not out 18; Bhivandiwalla b Parker 0; B. M. Wacha, b Parker 0; Dr. R J Tata run out 1; Extras 24. Total 156.

Bowling: Shivram 1 for 39; Parker 5 for 35, Chury 1 for 32.

NEW HINDU C. C.

K G Pardeshi st. b Vatcha 7; G B Sitale b Vatcha 57; B S Muzumdar b Kalapesi 8; P. Vithal c Madon b Tata 65; A Mundve b Dr. Tata 2; P Shivram v D'walla b Tata 13; B Pathare not out 8; G Wagle, S Parker, K Chury and R Kothare, did not bat. Extras 8. Total for 6 wkts 168.

Bowling: Kalapesi 1 for 44; Vatcha 2 for 55; Tata 3 for 27.

BANKERS BEAT INSURANCE.

An interesting match was played on the Esplanade between the Banking and Insurance Sections of the Bombay Gymkhana. Batting first the Insurance side scored 71 runs which however was surpassed by the Bankers by 47. At their second venture the Insurance people collected 88 runs the Bankers replying with 44 runs for 3 wickets, which left them winners by seven wickets.

VICEROY AND MILL WORKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now settled that the mill-owners are going to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy to confer on the crisis in textile industry. The Labour leaders are also advised to follow suit, to place their side of the question. We of the rank and file wish them all success. But I wish to know if Government or the mill-owners or both feel themselves responsible for the physical and moral efficiency of the mill-workers? If so, they should consider whether the wage, after the cut, is enough to buy the necessaries of life, i.e., food, clothing, housing and education to keep Labour in an efficient condition. We are not much concerned with what pay we get at the end of the month. What we are concerned with is the purchasing power of our wage. That, we must live and live well, to be able to discharge all our responsibilities as producers and citizens is now no longer a controversial question. Somebody will have to hold himself responsible for our well-being. Or else "The necessity knows no law."—Yours, etc.,

DHOONDI RAJ THENGDI.

Poona City, Aug. 19.

GANPATI UTSAV.

GANPATI UTSAV.—Mr. A. B. Kolhatker will speak at 6-45 p.m. on "Tapa or Talawar" (Penance or Sword) and Mr. Baloobhai T. Desai will speak at 9-45 p.m. on "Fighting weapon of present Politics" at Mohomedi Chawl, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, Bombay.

AT MATUNGA.

The following is the programme of the Ganpati Festivity under the auspices of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir, Matunga.

Monday (24th) 11 a.m. Speaker—Pandit Kashiprasad Dube.

Tuesday (25th) 3 p.m. Speaker—Mr. Damodar S. Yande.

Wednesday (26th) 11 a.m. Prawachan—By Bhaskar Shastri Shiralkar Bua, and 2 p.m. Intelligent magic tricks, by Dr. Anandrav.

Thursday (27th) 2 p.m. Speaker—Dr. N. D. Sawarkar.

Friday (28th) 2 p.m. Speaker—W. G. Shetye.

Saturday (29th) 4 p.m. Visarjana.

AT FANASWADI.

During the Ganesh Utsav of the Dharmaikya Sanrakshaka Sanstha, at Fanaswadi, a lecture (in English) will be delivered by Prof. Padbidri (National College) on Wednesday (the 26th inst.) at 10 p.m. On Friday (the 28th inst.) at 10-30 p.m. a lecture will be given by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. On Monday (the 31ts inst.) at 10 p.m. a lecture will be given by Dr. Savarkar.

AT BHANDARI STREET.

The first lecture of the Ganeshotsav Lectures series organised by the local Namdeo Samajik Sanstha will be delivered by Mr. Narhari Vithal Khandke to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. on the occasion of the Ganeshotsav at Mr. Waman Atmaram Hendre's residence at Bhandari Street, when Mr. P. S. Gham will preside.

AT WALKESHWAR.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Pandharinath Tukaram Pawar will deliver a lecture on "Labour" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the occasion of Shri Ganpati Utsav, at Mr. Atmaram Bhoju Gad, near Ban Ganga, Walkeshwar, when Mr. K. R. Shirodker will preside.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 22.

The following are the closing scores in the County Cricket matches that began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Yorkshire at the Oval: Surrey 81 for 3. Rain intervened.

Warwickshire vs. Middlesex at Birmingham: Warwick 315 for 6. (Parsons 106, Biddiqn Green 67.)

Northamptonshire vs. Sussex at Northampton: Sussex 161. (Wensley 50. Jupp 5 for 58). Northants 96. (Wensley 4 for 18. Tate 4 for 42.)

Notts vs. Gloucestershire at Nottingham: Gloucester 168. (Harwood 4 for 25). Notts 210 for 4. (Whyshall 66.)

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire at Chesterfield) Lancashire 273 for 6. Rain intervened. (Watson 52. Hallows 84, Pewtress 75.)

The matches between Glamorgan and Leicestershire at Cardiff and Hampshire and Essex at Portsmouth were not played owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August, 22.

Amsterdam.—The world's Amateur Road Cycling Championship over 183 kilometres has been won by Hoevenaers (Belgium), his time being 2 hours 34 minutes and nine seconds. Bocher (France) was second, and Vandenberg (Holland) was third. There was a most exciting finish, the winner claiming victory by a quarter wheel.—Reuter's Special.

DE PINEDO'S MACHINE DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Rome.—De Pinedo wires from Cebu that he had a tempestuous journey, and when trying to land his machine collided with a packet boat damaging the mooring-gear and sustaining other slight damage. The damages are being repaired.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 22.

The following are the results of football matches played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Airdrieonians 4, Aberdeen 1; Clyde Bank 1, Celtic 2; Cowdenbeath 5, Dundee United 1; Dundee 0, St. Johnstone 1; Falkirk 0, St. Mirren 1; Hamilton 5, Hearts 0; Hibernian 8, Kilmarnock 0; Morton 1, Partick 1; Queens Park 4, Raith 0, Rangers 1, Motherwell 0.—Reuter's Special.

"STRAIGHT ROAD TO SWARAJ."

DR. BESANT'S COMMONWEALTH BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S TORTURING POLICY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a lecture on "The Straight Road to Swaraj" to a well attended meeting convened by the Young Men's Hindu Association at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday evening. Mr. Jamnadas, in the course of his speech, emphasised the wide-spread and deeprooted exploitation being perpetually perpetrated by the British with the help of the British Government in India and suggested as a remedy for this state of things the according of unanimous support to Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

NO TIME FOR DISSENSIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas began by pointing out that in the struggle that India had to face in the future no two political parties could afford to have differences of opinion No useful purpose would be serfed—in fact, positive harm would result—by indulging in mutual recriminations as between persons or parties, especially as all the parties were slowly coming together. Such a position, however, should not blind men to the hard fact that howsoever necessary it might be for a subject nation to resort to civil disobedience as a final measure the country was not prepared at present for that step. Nor could the lecturer agree with those who held the Reforms Scheme was the be-all and end—all of Indian nationalism with regard to the policy to be adopted by the nation, there was no vital difference of opinion, differences, if any, being only of a temperamental and personal character. If the fighters really wanted to attain their ideal they would only defeat their object by refusing to sink petty and inconsequential differences which removed the goal farther and farther. If seemed to Mr. Jamnadas a happy augury that what they would not by themselves have done—uniting together—they were forced to do by such circumstances as the speech of Lord Birkenhead. Such utterances sought to make capital out of the merely "skin deep" Hindu-Muslim dissensions. If, therefore such attempts to prove the unfitness of India for Swaraj were allowed to continue, Indians would only be playing into the hands of their country's enemies and would help perpetuate foreign exploitation. The extent of that exploitation was never exhibited to the people in all its baldness, the returns of the country's balance of trade containing no mention of the profit made by foreign companies in India. The foreign banks in the country were according a stepmotherly treatment to Indian concerns. The coastal trade of India was not in the hands of Indians. On top of all these there was the huge amount of money spent by the Maharajas and capitailsts who spent half the year in England. The speaker was shocked to read the other day that the Maharaja of Patiala had reserved for himself and his staff a fifth of the Savoy Hotel, a luxury which not even an Englishman could afford. And all this when a large section of the Indians were living on one meal a day. There was no wonder that the poor in India had not the stamina to resist epidemics and famines when, in the words of Lord Curzon, people "died like flies." The financial interests of the nation as a whole were adversely affected by the exchange policy of Government. A farce was being sought to be enacted by conducting an inquiry into that question. A Commission had been appointed, but its personnel, which was recently announced, inspired little confidence in the minds of the people. The majority of the members represented the exchange banks, the only gentleman acceptable to Indians being Sir Purshotomdas Thakurdas. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. Coyaji were very "safe" members who had let down Indians by helping the Europeans to submit a majority report in the Fiscal Commission.

TORTURING THE VAST POPULATION.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas mentioned several other ways including the Gold Standard Reserve by which the British Government were torturing the vast population of India by an unscrupulous and merciless exploitation, before which the Punjab massacre, terrible as it was, faded into insignificance. If British rule continued, it meant the total extinction of the vast millions of India. Was this then, the time for quarrelling? It was said that the dissensions were religious. To Mr. Jamnadas's mind it seemed blasphemous to drag in the holy name of religion. The speaker was constrained to say that the crux of the question was the aspirations cherished by the "so-called intellectuals among the Mahomedans" for the loaves and fishes of office from executive-councillorship right down to the posts of chaprasis. The same spirit it was that actuated the demand for communal representation. He thought that such a demand if granted would mean the ruin of India and were they going to embody that dangerous element in any statute they might get giving freedom to India? They were not. It was that feature—opposition to communalism—in the Commenwealth of India Bill that appealed most to the speaker. Another feature was the provision it contained to the effect that all powers regarding the Government of India were to be transferred from Whitehall to Delhi, for being used by Indian ministers responsible to the Indian Legislature. It was incorrect to say that it was merely Dr. Besant's Bill, because Liberals like Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Swarajists like Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar had supported it. What was wanted was united demand for the passage of the Bill and if that was done, none could come forward and insolently ask India to prove her fitness for Swaraj. On the other hand, it would create a state of affairs in which the Reading-Birkenhead type of men would have to prove the unfitness of India for obtaining and working Swaraj. Mr. Jamnadas further explained the provisions of the Bill and concluded by exhorting his hearers to lend their unqualified support to it.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

Mr. Jayakar agreed with the lecturer in describing as disastrous to the country, the clever, concealed and subtle manner in which the Britishers were sapping India's wealth. All were aware of the great difficulty; but, what was the way out of it? The lecturer had remarked that Mr. Jinnah was thinking in terms of Mahomedan ambitions. Why, Mr. Jayakar asked, should Mr. Jinnah be blamed for voicing the feelings of the ordinary Mahomedans who were absolutely mesmerised by the spell applied by the British through their clever mechanism? Indians had become mere toys in the whirligig created by the British. The British had created Mahomedan constituencies and what was unnatural or unpatriotic in Mr. Jinnah if he humoured his constituency by espousing its cause?

Mr. Jayakar though ready to agree to most of what the lecturer had said desired to point out that a general as opposed to a communal constituency would exclude the evils of communal representation and cited as an illustration the position of the Non-Brahmans who had no special constituency. The cause had therefore to be traced to the cunning machinery of the British Government. Mr. Jayakar refuted the argument that out of communalism grew nationalism, for no kind or amount of multiplication of a zero would give any figure other than a zero. The remedy which would produce nationalism was an elaborate scheme of education and organisation. As for Dr. Besant's Bill Mr. Jayakar praised it as being perfect. He would be glad to accept it, or, for that matter, a tenth of that. But, he asked, was there a sanction behind it? Where was the lever of public opinion? "Create it," he concluded, "by agitation and education."

Before winding up, Mr. Jayakar characterised Lord Reading's speech as flimsy if not arrogant.

EXCISE DUTY MUST GO.

OWNERS MUST RESTORE WAGES.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

In view of the joint deputation of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Associations which is to wait upon Lord Reading at Simla to-day, with regard to the present serious situation of the textile industry, the Textile Workers' Deputation, consisting of Messrs. F. Ginwalla, R. R. Bakhale, H. Talcherkar and seven others has forwarded to the Viceroy a representation in the course of which, after briefly narrating the circumstances and facts relating to the reduction of wages of workers, it is urged that the cotton excise duty is not the only cause which is responsible for the present plight of the Cotton Industry. But, it is agreed that the Cotton Excise Duty does impose not a little burden upon the Mill-owners. "Moreover, the Excise Duty has a very bad and odious political history behind it. Whenever an attempt is made to improve the labour conditions in Bombay, the existence of this duty and its past history is thrown in the face of those who advocate such improvements.

CONDITIONAL ABOLITION OF DUTY.

"We have also seen that smarting as they do, under grave injustice under which this duty was first levied, the Millowners do not look upon the improvements in the labour condition with that sympathy and favour which they might have ordinarily shown if this duty was not in existence. We are, therefore, convinced that until and unless this duty is removed there is hardly any chance of getting labour conditions improved in Bombay. Moreover the abolition of the Excise Duty at the present critical juncture will give the Millowners a relief to the extent of Rs. 1.65 crores which they can, if they mean utilise for the reinstatement of the proposed wage-cut.

"We therefore strongly urge upon your Excellency that you should be pleased to abolish, or if abolition is not possible, at least suspend, for such time as may be necessary, the Cotton Excise Duty on the conditon that the relief that the Millowners will get thereby will be first expended to reinstate the cut of the operatives The Cotton Excise Duty was stated by the Mill-owners to be one of the causes which forced them to reduce wages. It is, therefore, only fair and legitimate that if that duty is suspended or abolished, the reinstatement of the wage-cut should be the first charge upon the relief that they will get. We hope the Millowners will themselves cancel the cut and relieve the poor operatives of their anxiety. But we beg to request your Excellency to abolish or suspend the duty on the clear understanding on the part of the Mill-owners of the cut being restored immediately.

Otherwise, we fear that, inspite of our best efforts to the country, strike will break out and with it the peace and tranquility of the City of Bombay will be disturbed. If the Millowners are agreeable to the condition we have just mentioned, we have no hesitation in asking your Excellency for either the abolition or the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty, whichever is possible and feasible.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1925.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

After an unconscionable period of cogitation and deliberation, the Bombay University Reform Committee have submitted a Report, modest, unassuming, unambitious to a degree. In comparison with the similar productions of the Calcutta or the London University Commissions, the present Report must appear disappointing to a zealous, earnest and careful student of University reconstruction in this country. Judged as a whole, it lacks that insight into the fundamentals of each problem considered, that grasp of the basic ideal of each recommendation made, which not only make the document very dry reading in itself, but also threaten to render it barren of any substantial results. A very wide field no doubt, of education in the Presidency has been covered; but in all the 300 old pages of Report and appendices, one rarely comes across an ennobling sentiment propounded by the Committee, which could rank with the world's great thoughts, and go down to posterity as a treasured heirloom. We had hoped it would be a beacon and a landmark; it is not even a milestone. Lacking in a clear definition of the governing ideals; deficient in a firm grasp of the fundamental principles of University reform; unassuming and unambitious to a disconcerting degree, the Report necessarily omits that touchstone, which could decide on the worth and merit, the utility and significance of its own suggestions and recommendations. And, in the absence of a definite statement of all-important principles inspiring and dictating their findings and decisions, the Committee's Report, as a whole, appears unavoidably to make fetish of practicability, a dogma of compromise, which cannot but discount heavily from its value in the eyes of the unsophisticated public.

Sad Bungling.

Taking the Committee's concrete suggestions for reform or reconstruction, we cannot see how the very leading item in their terms of reference, viz:—"To inquire into the constitution and functions of the Bombay University with a view to broaden and liberalise the constitution, and to effect its transformation into a teaching university" has been attended and given effect to by them. There may, indeed, be people who may be honestly persuaded that the desirability of a wholly teaching University is an open question. But the authors and inspirers of the present Committee cannot be charged with any such diffidence; for they have categorically required that the University *shall* be transformed into a teaching University. It was the Committee's indisputable business to give effect to this injunction, but the Committee have sadly bungled it. There is, to-day, a growing wave of discontent and dissatisfaction with University education, because, in its influence and tendency, it is supposed to be woefully denationalising. We do not need the pundits of the University Reform Committee to platitudinise on learning knowing no frontiers, and science acknowledging no boundaries; but we had expected them, we confess, to realise that no University, worth the name, could afford to neglect or ignore its primary duty of preserving and conserving the culture of the community it was established amidst, or overlook the absolute necessity of attending to the physical or material requirements particularly exacting in a community so rapidly revolutionising as modern India. Even if it be considered to be and condemned as a delusion of the popular mind that the Indian Universities have been denationalising in their tendency and anti-national in their influence, there cannot be any question that the evil, such as it is, cannot be remedied unless and until all higher learning is concentrated in a single central institution, which may then be brought under influences capable of making it respond and react to the aspirations of the people to give form and tone and expression to the vague longings of a nation. The Committee would have done well to remember that there is such a thing as the genius of the people, such a thing as the *Zeitgeist*, before giving due weight, and more than due, to the existing conditions. As University education is organised in India to-day, these centres of learning are merely territorial units which have verily to forswear the very object and purpose of their being, in order that they may minister to the needs of an administrative province in the matter of higher education. Th result was inevitable. Instead of the rebirth of a Nalanda or a Taxila, we have replanted the London University in its miniature and mischievous form and conception, on Indian soil, ignoring almost wholly any direct share in actual teaching from the fountain-hea of the University, and rendering it lifeless, soulless, examining machine known and famous in the school-going public merely for its annual slaughter of the innocents. And the fact that the modern Indian province is nothing more than an *ad hoc* creation for administrative convenience, with neve a shred of sympathy, with never a bond of unity between the several portions that constitute the territorial and administrative entity makes the task of the University all the more a burden and a waste. The very basis and governing idea of a University needs to be re-defined in this country. And even if it is impossible to refound a University of Cairo or Baghdad in modern India, we may at least endeavour to break through or override those limiting and frustrating tendencies and interests, which have become entrenched in the domain of higher education in this country. The University must preserve and conserve the native culture of a community it is established to serve; it must disseminate and promote knowledge; it must cater for those special needs of training in practical requirements of life, which are peculiar to each age and each country; but which, if not attended to, would jeopardise the entire scheme of University activities. Every important province in India has an immense native culture of its own, dating from days when the ancestors of her modern rulers were little better than the most primitive savages. India, moreover, is rapidly revolutionising from a wholly agricultural to a progressively industrialised community. She has developed a national outlook, and entertains international ambitions. A University which is content to be simply an examining machine; or which is satisfied merely with taking in its own hands the direct control of post-graduate studies, can never hope to win that place in the affections of the people, which is justly and properly the due of that institution which aims at preserving and increasing all that is rich and great and noble in a nation's inheritance from the past. The University Reform Committee of Bombay have realised the desirability of concentrating higher education in a single institution; but they have also appreciated,—we think unduly,—the difficulties of bringing about that concentration, in view of the existing interests of private, missionary institutions which, with all the goodwill in the world, are responsible for the unnational, and even anti-national, character of higher education in this country. The stopping of the University's direct control and immediate activity in teaching at the post-graduate and research stage is inconsistent with the basic idea of a teaching university; for as to where teaching by the University direct should commence is after all not a question of degree, but of principle, to those who hold that the function of the University is primarily the imparting of instruction. Examining work there must be, though we fully concur with the Committee's findings that a loftier,—we would have said an essentially different—ideal of efficiency should be placed before the student, and should guide the examiner, as against the all too mechanical tests of efficiency or proficiency now prevalent in University examinations. Further, given the conditions of the Presidency, and particularly the trend of its educational history in the last hundred years, we also recognise that the University or Universities in the Presidency cannot avoid altogether a certain amount of affiliating work, which will, of course, manifest itself mostly in periodically examining the students from the affiliated colleges. But while we are prepared to recognise the peculiar circumstances of our educational development and organisation; while we fully appreciate the services which the vested interests of private enterprise have rendered so far to the cause of higher education, we refuse to believe that it is impossible for this country to evolve a type of the University, which would meet the double and somewhat conflicting requirement of a teaching as well as an affiliating institution. The University of Bombay could very easily be made a wholly teaching University, at least for the city of Bombay, without sacrificing in the least its duties and requirements as the *alma mater* of the Presidency and we think it would be but right and proper for those who have to give effect to the recommendations of this Committee to give the most earnest consideration to the suggesions in this behalf in one of the dissenting notes to the Report.

Decentralisation Necessary.

In the achievement of the desired transformation of the University in India, no difficulty is so great as that caused by the colleges lying outside the immediate centre in which the University organisation proper is located. The mofussil college is a sort of a beacon light, and advance guard in the realm of darkness. It must and will be; but a Presidency like Bombay cannot possibly be content with a single central University for the whole Presidency, and be certain that its educational needs in the highest branch will be duly attended to from one centre by such an institution. The University of Bombay must be decentralised. At the very lowest, we may be certain the city of Bombay itself will not derive the fullest measure of benefit it may possibly derive from its local university, while that organisation continues to be the *alma mater* of Gujerat and Maharashtra, of Sind and Kanara. And, considering the same question from a much more elevated level, we see no chance of properly developing the respective cultures of the several distinct entities embraced in the Bombay Presidency, unless and until the University of Bombay is split up into at least four different Universities, each for the several provinces mentioned above, with a catholic and cosmopolitan university of Bombay City as a sort of a coping-stone. The Committee's suggestions for an immediate establishment of a new University for Maharashtra contemplates a lop-sided, half-hearted development. It is an illustration of our general complaint against this Report that its authors ignore too often and too painfully the basic consideration of governing principles; and so betray themselves into making suggestions, which are often mutually inconsistent and destructive Without a concurrent advance in the decentralisation of the Bombay University, there can be no hope for a thorough, radical and satisfactory reform of the entire system. The four linguistic divisions of the Presidency demand each a university for itself immediately, and as *sine qua non* of University reconstruction in the Presidency; and if the argument of pounds, shillings and pence appears to be an insurmountable obstacle,—all that we can say is: the obstacle must be overcome.

Constitution.

The Committee was instituted to liberalise the constitution of the University. We welcome the leavening of the elective principle introduced in the constitution of the supreme governing body of the University. In this regard, there is a noteworthy and a praiseworthy departure, in which the commissioners seem to have had the fullest courage of their convictions. They have not hesitated to lay down the elective origin of the highest officers of the University, though we doubt if a Rector as well as a Vice-Chancellor is simultaneously necessary. The position of the head of the province as ex-officio head of the University is a little ambiguous and mars the perfect harmony of a wholly autonomous University, and it is to be hoped the actual reformers will not shrink from demanding that final imprimatur, that supreme test and token, of absolute autonomy which would be evidenced by an elective Chancellorship. We object to the position of the Governor as Chancellor in the constitution mapped out for the reformed University, not merely because it is a rift in the lute of a thorough popularisation and nationalisation of the University, but also and particularly because the Chancellor is invested with powers of vetoing, which cannot but be inimical to the full development of the University as a self-governing institution. And, if such an institution as the University does not deserve complete and absolute autonomy, what else can?

MR. V. J. PATEL.

To appreciate the victory of Mr. V. J. Patel in the Assembly, we should picture to ourselves the crowning elation of the Government and their satellites if their favourite had won. Dewan Bahadur Rangachari is an estimable politician and he has taken his failure, which is more to the discomfiture of the Government than his own, in a sporting spirit. Though the Swaraj party did not formally propose Mr. Patel, he stood for the school of advanced nationalism in the country, and the bosses of the Independent party went a little too far in trying to lay down rules for his conduct in matters social, dietic and sartorial. The election of Mr. Patel came at a time when the enemies of Swarajists were persuading the world that the party had overshot its mark. After the election of the president in Bengal, there was real need for a demonstration that the Swarajists were not exactly an extinct party. Mr. Patel has signalised his election by the announcement that he will wear *Khadi* in his capacity as president. We are sure that in every particular of courtesy and deportment, he will be guided by the wishes of the elected members of the House to whom he owes his elevation. If he strips his office of some trappings of snobbery, the process will be welcome to the country, because he represents the foremost elective office in a country that abhors bureaucratic pomp. His duties are circumsribed by the needs of the Assembly. Of his competence to discharge his obligations to the House, we have no doubt and we congratulate him and his nationalist supporters on the selection they have made.

The Government should have abstained from the ignoble manoeuvres which they adopted against the popular candidate. If they had been less officious, the Assembly would have had a president elected by a thumping majority. The system of ballot-voting prevents us from going deeply into the part which the Independents played, but the result makes it obvious that there was a lot of double-crossing within the party. The members of the Independent party acted in a spirit of mutual independence at the last moment. The way their leaders tried to dictate was preposterous when we remember what a slender parcel of cross-benchers they are in the Assembly. The secrecy of the ballot and the fairness of some of its members saves the party from whole-sale condemnation but we would ask the defaulters to consider how long they can subsist upon a sterile policy of nationalism which encourages them to tilt the balance by adventitious worth.

We are not among these who think that Mr. Patel's election to the presidentship should necessarily deprive non-official public life of a capable leader. His election is intrinsically good and a useful reminder to Government that things cannot always be run by bluff and bribe. His election does not convert Mr. Patel into a bureaucrat. He remains a representative of his Bombay constituency. For him to think of serving as president after one year, he should retain the suffrage of the people. A cloistered life on Rs. 4,000 a month does not enable a politician to retain the attachment of a constituency. He will have to continue his public work. His duty in the Assembly will be to maintain order, expedite business and see fairplay. He is a potential voter in the popular cause when there is a tie, and we should realise he does not become politically extinct. It was all right for Sir Frederick Whyte to confine his non-official interests to the Red Cross society. He had no constituency to keep and his future is safe in the Public Services Commission. Therefore there cannot be a slavish modelling on precedent, and we hope Mr. Patel will consistently with the duties of his new station pursue his public life and retain the appreciation of his constituency; for he is first an M. L. A. and then only President of the Assembly.

Notes of the Day.

Medina Bombarded?

We publish elsewhere a Reuter's message received from Jerusalem giving a report of the bombardment of Medina. The message states that the bombardment began on Thursday last and has resulted in much destruction, the dome of the great mosque, which contains the Prophet's tomb, having been damaged and the mosque of Hamza, the Prophet's uncle, having been destroyed. If the report is accurate, it will lacerate the hearts of all Muslims. But the message lacks the stamp of authenticity and Muslims in India will do well to take immediate steps to ascertain the truth before taking any steps. The need of caution in accepting the truth of the message is all the greater in view of the proclamation of Ibn-e-Saud issued to the Muslims of the world during the last Haj. In the course of that proclamation, Ibn-e-Saud said: "Our enemies are spreading the rumour that we shall demolish the Sanctuary of the Prophet when we occupy Medina. Never, no Mussalman could do that. If any one be found doing the sacrilege, I shall fight for its defence with my life, family and wealth." In fact, as he declared, it was to maintain the sanctity of Medina that he had commanded his army not to take an offensive against that city and not to enter it unless Amir Ali's forces of their own accord threw down the arms and gave way. But for Ibn-e-Saud to issue a proclamation is one thing and for him to restrain the fanatical zeal of his followers is another. It is, therefore, his duty, if he does not wish to alienate the sympathies of Muslims of the world, to assure them that there is no truth in the reported sacrilege in Medina.

Bombay Tilak Memorial.

The public meeting which celebrated the Tilak anniversary some time back passed, it will be remembered, a resolution recommending the erection of a statue in memory of the Lokmanya. The proposal has, as it should, received popular support. We see, therefore, no reason why if the committee has been appointed for the purpose it should not begin to function immediately. The names of the members of the committee ought to be now before the public, so that they may enable the public to help the work with enthusiasm and confidence. But the collection of subscriptions for the desired statue is only the preliminary to the more important work of getting the right kind of sculptor and the right kind of statue from him. It is no tribute to the national heroes if we find ourselves reconciled to non-descript mass of dead material, in marble or bronze, which we may be persuaded to regard as an honour to their memory. We have already proposed the method which will be both just and reliable. It will be unfair neither to the public nor the artist. Those responsible for the Tilak Memorial should invite competition open to all the artists. The competition well enable them not only to select the best work Bombay must have for the Tilak Memorial, it will also give them an opportunity of discovering the best that is in our artists. And it will, moreover, save them from practices which are at present responsible for the deterioration in their work. If art is to honour the memory of our great men, let it be the best form of art, not something picked up at random as art.

The Karachi Port Trust.

A question by Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon in the Bombay Legislative Council elicited the amazing reply from Government that of 27 posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and over in the Karachi Port Trust only one solitary post is held by an Indian and all the rest by Europeans or Anglo-Indians. And even the exception, we understand, was not a matter of choice as at the time an Indian, Mr. T. S. Thadani, was appointed Chief Store Keeper there was no European or Anglo-Indian available with the advertised qualifications. Indianisation of the services we are told is nevertheless progressing at break-neck speed! We decline to believe that all the 26 posts require exceptional qualifications not possessed by Indians anywhere in the country. And, what are the qualifications of some of the present incumbents themselves? Most of the posts are of a responsible administrative character and need only a sound general education in addition to special technical qualifications. But from the information supplied by Government we find that Mr. T. S. Downie, Secretary and Traffic Manager, is drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per month, although his general educational qualifications are described as "none", he having "left school at the age of twelve years"! We should have liked to know when all these appointments were made. It is difficult to believe that all were made long ago before the policy of Indianisation was adopted by Government. It is something, however, that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir assured the House that in future the Indian claims would be duly considered as fresh vacancies should occur. The Indian members of the Trust cannot be entirely absolved from all responsibility in the matter, however much their power may be circumscribed. They have more power under the new Port Trust Act, but they will have to be vigilant and self-assertive if Indian interests are to be safeguarded.

GANDHI.

Seer of the East, whose herald-star has rolled,
A flaming spark through unillumined space,
Whose light in blinding wrath no storms efface,
Whose radiance speeds—a living thing of gold—
See at your feet a suffering people hold
The broken aspirations of your race,
And on your shrine their wreath of homage place
With reverent faith bequeathed them from of old.

High-hearted prophet, who have sought men's goal,
Beneath the sting and haunting slur of fate,
Help us ascend the heights your steps have trod,
With your brave message graven on the soul,
Guarding your creed of love inviolate,
You, who teach men to be the sons of God!

Lucia Trent in "New Orient."

MR. PATEL ELECTED.

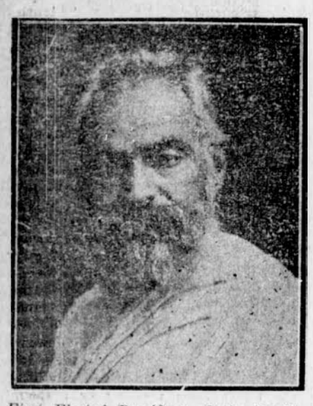
PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

A CLEAN CONTEST.

DEATHBLOW TO INDEPENDENTS.

A Telephone Message from Simla states that Mr. V. J. Patel has been elected President of the Legislative Assembly by 8 5Votes to 56.—A.P.

MR. V. J. PATEL.



First Elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

TRIUMPH OF POPULAR VOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The popular vote has triumphed against the official caucus, and Sjt. Patel, swarajist has been elected President by 58 votes against 56 obtained by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar.

TWO VOTES REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Sjt. Patel was elected by 58 to 56 votes. Two votes evidently intended for Sjt. Patel were rejected owing to defective marking. General jubilation prevails in all Parties.

A CLEAN FIGHT.

HEAVY BLOW TO INDEPENDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22

The election of Mr. V. J. Patel as President of the Legislative Assembly is considered in Simla not so much as the success for the Swarajists or defeat for Government as a heavy blow to the Independents now under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah. The result of the presidential contest has closed one chapter in the sensation of Simla and settled the storm of canvassing and propaganda that was in evidence all these days. Till the actual result of voting was announced by the retiring president no one could say definitely which way the scale would go down and when Sir Frederic Whyte with a tinge of smile on his lips, disclosed the secret of the ballot box in favour of Mr. V. J. Patel (the Swarajist M. L. A. who is an ex-President of the Bombay Corporation), there was sudden outburst of loud and prolonged applause in which hundreds of those in the public galleries also joined, although this was strictly against the rules.

BEST TRADITIONS SET.

Mr. Rangachariar, the defeated candidate, took the result with absolute composure, ran to Mr. Patel in the next bench and warmly shook hands with him, thereby following the best Parliamentary practice. The contest beteen Mr. Patel and Mr Rangachariar was hard, but it was a very clean fight and if the result has gone in favour of Mr. Patel the Dewan Bahadur from Madras is not in the least sorry. In fact, for the most part of the anxious hour in which members one by one advanced to the Secretary's chair and dropped their papers in the ballot box Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Patel were talking together in the friendiest spirit. Nay, they did more, both of them had decided not to vote for themselves, although the rules allowed them to do so if they desired, and thus they established another brilliant example which has been very much appreciated in Simla. There were two votes which had to be declared doubtful, because those who had signed them had not correctly followed the procedure, Doctor S. K. Datta, the nominated member of the Christian community, I hear, did not vote one way or the other, while others freely exercised their powers in favour of the person whom they considered was deserving of the great honour in the gift of the Assembly.

The Swarajists, of course voted for Mr. Patel; the Government and nominated members voted for Mr. Rangachariar, who also secured several Mahomedan votes. But, the Independents became too independent of one another. Some broke away from their leader, Mr. Jinnah and stood for Mr. Patel. These included, I hear, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Venkata Pathi Raja, Mr. B. Das and Mr. Dumasia, Sir Purshutamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai. Indeed, almost all the Bombay votes went for Mr. Patel. A prominent member of the Independent Party who has voted for Mr. Rangachariar informs me that four votes of the Independents, which would have gone for Mr. Rangachariar, have been cast in favour of Mr. Patel because of the speech of Lord Reading.

A CLEAN FIGHT.

On the whole, however, there was free voting, because the Swarajists had not made this a party question, although they all voted for Mr. Patel. Government members, other officials and some Mahomedan members were for Mr. Rangachariar. But, poor Mr. Rangachariar who belonged to the Independent Party which had elected him Deputy President last year expected the Independents to elevate him further and thereby repose their confidence in him. But, as the Independent Party never knows its mind its votes were scattered very indiscriminately. What a sad commentary this on the discipline of the Independent Party! Now, however, that the battle has been won and lost what will be the respective position of Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangachariar? There was some speculation as to how Mr. Patel who had refused to participate in Viceregal functions at Bombay would behave in Simla where sortorial and tonsorial outfits count more, perhaps, than anything else. The moment Mr. Patel was declared elected by the Assembly, there was a scramble and several official and other members, including Sir Denys Bray, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Darcy Lindsay and Colonel Crawford all in their characteristic manner hastened to congratulate the future occupant of the Presidential chair. Sir Frederick Whyte, it is reported, offered Mr. Patel his own wig and gown and Mr. Patel in reply promised to accept only his wig but not the gown, as he wanted one made of Khaddar. I understand that Mr. Patel has already ordered a gown which he will put on and appear on Monday in the Assembly when the ceremony will be held and Sir Frederick Whyte will be the recipient of farewell speeches before he leaves for America on a lecturing tour about India.

MR. PATEL'S ASSURANCE.

Whatever doubts might have lingered in the minds of some as regards the attitude of Mr. Patel's have been removed by his statement to the Press immediately after the election. In this statement he has unequivocally promised to maintain the traditions of popular assemblies and that no one would have reason to regret the choice made by the Assembly. The Governor-General will now, it is stated, unhesitatingly ratify the selection of Mr. Patel and from Monday the Swarajist M. L. A. will adorn the Presidential chair with dignity and impartiality. As for Mr. Rangachariar, he will continue to be Deputy President honoured more for his honourable defeat. Mr. Jinnah's chances of selecting a Mahomedan member as Deputy President have, therefore, been nullified. Mr. Rangachariar will now help and co-operate with Mr. Patel even more warmly and sincerely than ever. By the way there is a doubt as to whether Mr. Rangachariar who is a victim of the Independent Party's pranks will continue to be a member of that Party. But, all honour to Mr. Rangachariar for the splendid manner in which he fought his battle and accepted the result. A cleaner contest it is impossible to conceive and therein lies the glory of Mr. Patel's success and Mr. Rangachariar's defeat. But, the election of Mr. Patel has strengthened the position of the Swarajists. They have by this splendid victory in the Legislative Assembly more than made up for their defeats in the Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar Legislative Councils. Credit for this belongs not only to Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Leader, but also to the able, shrewd and energetic Secretary, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, to whom, perhaps more than to any one else, it has been a strenuous and anxious period. Now, that the excitement over the presidential election has subsided members of the Assembly will turn to more serious questions connected with the Reforms.

BOMB NEAR CHAMBER OF ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, August 22.

Just before the Assembly met this morning a small bomb was discovered by the Assembly gardener (mali) in the drain near the main entrance to the Chamber. It was of a non-dangerous character, but exploded in his hands when he took it to the police sergeant on duty. His clothing was slightly burnt, but no other harm was done. The matter is regarded by the officials as more or less a joke as the manufacture of the bomb was extremely crude.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

To-day's meeting of the Assembly, the first of the autumn session, was of excep-

(Continued on page 9.)

MEDINA ATTACKED.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

DOME OF PROPHET'S TOMB DAMAGED.

LONDON. August 22.

Jerusalem.—It is reliably learned that Wahabis have launched an attack on Medina. Bombardment began two days ago, and has resulted in much destruction. The dome of the great mosque which contains the Prophet's tomb has been damaged and the mosque of Hamza, the Prophet's uncle, has been destroyed.—Reuter.

A DEFINITE CHALLENGE.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

LONDON, August 21.

Algeciras.—"Within a few days, a period of interesting operations will begin" declared General Primo de Rivera, after privately conversing with Marshal Petain, and added that the position in Alhucemas was quite secure, but Abdel Krim's attack constituted a definite challenge.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH COLONEL WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 21.

Madrid.—The Acting President of the Directory announces that Colonel Monasterio, Commander of Alhucemas, was gravely wounded during a Riffi attack on the island, which was opened last night and resumed this morning Spainiards vigorously replied. It is noteworthy that Alhucemas is reported to be the spot whence the coming Spanish offensive in co-operation with French will be launched.

SITUATION IN JEBEL DRUSE.

LONDON. August 22.

Paris.—The situation in Jebel Druse is very obscure. The "Rightist" press continues to complain against General Sarsail's keeping the Government and public in the dark. While one telegram from Beirut says that all is quiet, another indicates that the garrison is still besieged in Sueida, and states that a French military aeroplane provisioning the garrison fell, in flames, over the citadel and its occupants were incinerated.—Reuter.

RIFFI HEADQUARTERS BOMBED.

LONDON. August 22.

Madrid.—A communique issued last night states:—

We landed a big convey at Alhucemits without incident, this morning. The Air force carried out extensive bombardment of the Riffi headquarters at Ajdir, the enemy only feebly replying with machine-guns.—Reuter.

RIFF RAID VICTIMS

LONDON. Aug. 22.

Madrid.—The officers killed during the recent Riff raid were buried with due ceremony at Alhucemas. The body of Commander Monasterio will be embalmed and brought back to Spain.—Reuter.

MARSHAL PETAIN,

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Gibraltar.—Marshal Petain arrived today at Algeciras aboard the French steamer "Marechallyautey" and was greeted by General Primo De Rivera, after which he proceeded to Morocco.—Reuter.

PETAIN TO CONFER WITH LYAUTEY.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Rabat.—Marshal Petain has arrived here and he will proceed to the front after studying the suitation with Marshal Lyautey.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN "ORDERS" OF BRITISH GOODS,

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Lancashire manufacturers are becoming sceptical about the five million sterling orders which the Russians recently announced they intended to place there. A large delegation of Russians have been touring in Manchester examining textiles and textile machinery, and suggesting a long-term credit which they said they could always get in Germany. But when successive dealers insisted on cash or security, the Russians' interest melted, so did the party, for now it has been discovered that they all have gone. Inquiries made in Russian circles in London have elicited the information that the delegates are "still investigating" and propose to go to France in a few days and from there they "had an ofter on very good terms."—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF A DRAMATIST.

LONDON, August 22.

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Shirley, dramatist, who collaborated with Mr. G. R. Sims and others in writing "Hundred Plays" best known for "Two Little Vagabonds" and "My Old Dutch."—Reuter's Special.

TIGHTENED GRIP.

WAR AGAINST CAPITALISM

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Marseilles.—A thousand delegates from thirty nations attended the second post-war International Labour-Socialist Congress. The principal subjects on the agenda were the attitude of the International towards the Colonial Question, Disarmament and the League of Nations.

The executives of the Second and the Third International have decided to transfer the Secretariat to Switzerland to enable Mr. Adler of Austria to continue his Secretaryship.

Mr. Arthur Henderson in the course of his presidential address said that the International spoke in the name of seven million organised workers. The propaganda of the affiliated parties must be conducted having regard to the possibility, even probability, that national leaders would be responsible Ministers. The Geneva protocol must remain the guiding principle of International action. The whole strength of the Labour movement nationally and internationally organised must be used to fight capitalism whose grip had tightened after war.—Reuter.

"A SPENT FORCE"?

COMMUNISTS AND LABOUR

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Communists' appeal for a united front will meet with little sympathy at the hands of Labourites, according to Mr. Clynes, who in an interview to the "Sunday Times," said that communism has no longer much capacity for making mischief within the Labour and Trade Union movements. Indeed, among the workers it was practically a spent force. He added, Communists had done the Labour movement a service by publishing a hysterical demand for a campaign of disaffection among services because, thereby, they made it easier for the responsible leaders of Labour to repudiate the entire Communist conception of working class action and propaganda.

Mr. Bramley, Secretary, Trade Union Congress, declared that he was unable to anticipate the Congress Committee's reply but he imagined that response would be that the Congress would continue to act in accordance with the decisions reached by properly accredited delegates appointed by the Trade Unionists of the whole country.—Reuter's Special.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

PROPOSAL TO BUY GROUNDS & BUILDINGS,

LONDON. August 22.

A group of financiers, through a well-known revue producer, has formally offered the Wembley authorities to buy the whole of the Exhibition grounds and buildings with the intention of making them a residential suburb suitable for lower middle-classes, maintaining the amusements park in the Stadium and converting one of the larger pavilions into a theatre. The financial position of the Exhibition cannot be ascertained, but the attendance hitherto is under six millions, compared with over seventeen millions during the whole of the last year. The authorities were recently considering ingenious suggestions to circumvent the Sunday Observance Act so as to permit Sunday opening, but they now officially announce the impossibility of doing so.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The evidence that the North Pole's victory over Capt. Amundsen has not deterred explorers' determination to reach the Pole by air is contained in Oslo and Berlin messages. The former declares that Capt. Amundsen and Lieutenant Riiser-larsen have left for Humbarg *en route* to Italy, to negotiate the purchase of an airship for 1926 Polar experition. A Berlin message announces that prominent Germans including professors, bankers and authors have signed an appeal for subscriptions to enable Captain Eckener, who piloted ZR 3 to America, to build a zeppelin for Arctic exploration.—Reuter's Special.

AFTERMATH OF NEW SILK DUTIES

LONDON August 22.

Free Traders are gleefully making capital out of the unprecedented congestion in Post offices and docks occasioned by the new silk duties.. An exceedingly complicated nature of the regulations often necessitate a microscopical examination of even the most innocent looking articles, and difficult mathematical calculations to assess the amount of duty when a trace of silk is discovered.

A typical example of the sleuthlike activities of Customs officers relates to a consignment of handkerchiefs from the Continent, the corners of each handkerchief being embroidered with Felix, each felix being endowed with five whiskers in the form of a quarter inch of silk thread. The Customs authorities assessed the whiskers at 42 pence per pound. The aggrieved importer complaining of delay in delivery was by no means placated when he was informed of the amount of the tax, negligible though it was, being reckoned, by a thousand handkerchiefs. The meticulous procedure is severely taxing the patience of holiday-makers returning from abroad who are held up for hours, and have their baggage tumbled out and their most intimate articles of attire submitted to a scrutiny in crowded stations.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

A SCHEME OF CONCENTRATION.

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

NEW UNIVERSITY FOR POONA.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on University Reform appointed by the Government of Bombay last year is published.

The Committee is against shifting of the University to Salsette.

The Committee suggests a scheme for concentration round the present site of the University. They desire that as many of the existing colleges in the Island should be brought into such close neighbourhood to the University buildings as will render it easy to arrange a scheme of co-ordinated lectures and study that will economise lecturers and staff of both the University and Colleges, and make all teachers and students in Bombay realise that they are members of one corporation.

The Committee suggests that new Universities should be created in the principal natural divisions of the Presidency namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, the Karnatak and Sind when the conditions at their centres are ripe. Conditions are, in the opinion of the Committee, ripe for setting up some form of University for the Maharashtra area at Poona. The Committee is unable to adopt any scheme for a unitary and residential university, and it recommends an affiliating university. The financial provision necessary for the institution at Poona will be fifty lakhs.

NOT UNITARY.

Coming to the University of Bombay, the Committee considers that it cannot become a purely unitary university or even a unitary university for the Island of Bombay. It should undertake only post graduate instruction and research. Such work should be undertaken and directed principally in Bombay but also at other suitable centres. In the opinion of the Committee the University should aim at creating and supplying the demand of the lower and upper middle class for a humanistic culture and especially a knowledge of politics and civics.

The Committee has also put forward a scheme for post graduate instruction and suggests that research should be encouraged.

It is proposed that the University must for the present retain a Matriculation Examination framed to test proficiency in the essentials of an elementary culture, languages, mathematics. History, Geography and Science. It will continue to remian an external examination.

FACULTY OF FINE ARTS.

A faculty of Fine Arts is proposed to be instituted comprising the departments of (i- Painting, Drawing and Sculpture; (ii) Architecture: (iii) Music. All branches of the Sir J. J. School of Arts should be represented in the faculty. The University should encourage the study and practice of European and Indian Music in schools and colleges;

The Committee recommends that service in the "University Training Corps" should be compulsory.

CONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITIES.

It is proposed that the relations of University and Government should be so modified that the University and the public should have the right to determine the composition of 75 per cent. of the governing body of the University. The Senate should be enlarged from 100 to 150.

The proposals of the Committee involve a non-recurring charge of about Rs. 77,35,000 and a recurring charge of Rs. 13,81,000. It is suggested that contributions should be asked from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other bodies, Government should provide a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs to meet half the non-recurring expenditure and a recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs a year.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee on University Reform appointed by the Government of Bombay in May 1924 have submitted their report in the form of a volume of nearly 300 pages. It deals comprehensively with the past and present constitution, composition and functions of the University and makes many interesting recommendations regarding its future.

The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalved, Kt. (Chairman), Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Reverend E. Blatter, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. K. Natarajan, Captain E. V. Sassoon, Professor K. T. Shah, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Mr. A. B. Latthe, Mr J. B. Petit and Mr. A. L. Covernton (Secretary).

Mr. Mody resigned before the Committee sat owing to his departure from India and Captain Sir E. Victor Sassoon was prevented by other engagements from taking any part in the work of the Committee. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Dr. Paranjpye did not attend any meetings after the first month owing to other commitments.

The terms of reference were:—

(a) To enquire into the constitution and functions of the Bombay University with a view to broaden and liberalise its constitution and to effect its transformation into a teaching University, and to submit proposals for such modifications as may be considered necessary for these purposes.

(b) To investigate the relations between the University and its affiliated Colleges both in Bombay City and in the mofussil, and to consider whether it is desirable and feasible to institute other Universities at mofussil centres.

(c) To consider the relations which exist between the University and Government and to report whether any modifications are necessary.

(d) To consider the question of bringing the University into closer relation with the commercial and industrial interests and public bodies in the City of Bombay.

(e) To report on such other matters germane to the above general questions as may be considered necessary.

(f) The Committee is authorised to invite opinions from educational and commercial bodies as well as from the general public and to adopt such measures as it thinks fit for the taking of oral evidence.

The Committee held meetings on 95 days and issued a Questionnaire of fifty-four questions, to 321 persons, institutions and associations. Written statements were received from 136 witnesses, of whom 58 were examined orally. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the question of transferring the University and Colleges in Bombay to Salsette. The Sub-Committee's report is contained in Chapter IV of the main report.

REACHING THE LEVEL OF WESTERN UNIVERSITIES.

"The recommendations which the Committee have made will, if carried out", says the Report, "make the University immediately to undertake the great and important work of post-graduate teaching and bring the University in closer touch than hitherto with the industrial and commercial life of the Presidency, while at the same time, imparting a greater width and depth to the range of studies represented by the several stages and branches of learning taught in the University or its affiliated colleges. This, it is hoped, will go a long way towards raising the standards of attainment in them to a level with those reached in the Universities of Europe and America. Our recommendations also provide for a more extended and thorough training in science and technology, which should greatly increase the vocational usefulness of the graduate of the Bombay University and fit him to take up without much further training responsible duties in the workshop and the factory, in positions which are at present filled by trained men from abroad. At the same time, the Committee strongly feel that their recommendations can achieve their object only if Government as well as other large employers of educated intelligence, fully realise their responsibility to accord the maximum encouragement to the graduates of the University by employing them, even at some initial loss of efficiency. The Committee trust that, with the closer association between the leaders of industries and commerce and the University, which is a main feature of their recommendations, there will result better mutual appreciation between employers and the graduates, who must look to the former in increasing measure for their own advancement as well as for opportunities of national service."

The Committee point out financial and practical difficulties inherent in the proposed transfer of the University to Salsette which it is suggested would deprive the University of that close relationship with the City of Bombay which must be maintained if the education the University gives is to have a real value and vitalising influence on the community.

"It cannot lay aside its affiliating function and responsibilities to the distant parts of the Presidency, but nevertheless it must always be also a city university" says the report. "It must derive a considerable part of its educational power from the variety and complexity, energy and magnitude of the professional, industrial and commercial, municipal and governmental, social and economic, forces and machinery of the city of Bombay. Some-

(Continued on page 9).

THREE DEFEATS.

SWARAJISTS SCORE

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council Government was defeated thrice. Three non-official resolutions were discussed, and Government opposed all of them. The first resolution demanded the appointment o a Committee to revise the Bengal Local self-Government Act and the Bengal Village self-Government Act. It was carried by 57 voting for and 47 against it.

The second resolution, moved by Mr. F. E. James and supported by Mr. J. Campbell Forrester urged the exemption of theatres and cinemas from the liability to the Amusements Tax. Government opposed it on the ground of financial loss. The resolution was supported by Swarajsts and carried by 65 votes against 27 votes.

The third resolution urged that Babus Anilbaran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitra, two Bengal Ordinance Prisoners who have been returned to the Council from Baukura and Noakhali constituencies, respectively, be brought up for taking the oath of allegiance at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council. After discussion, lasting over two hours, the resolution was carried by 54 against 24 votes. The Council was then prorogued.—A.P.

BENGAL M. L. C. PRISONERS' OATH.

SWARAJISTS' VICTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 22.

The Bengal Legislative Council ended with a remarkable victory on the part of the Nationalists over the resolution urging that the imprisoned members of the Council Mr. Anil Baran Roy and Mr. Satyendrachandra Mittra should be brought up for taking oath of allegiance at the next session of Bengal Legislative Council. Speaker after speaker paid an eloquent tribute to these members and blamed Government for having taken away their liberty. The Deputy President, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy supported the resolution. He said, "I do not know from which point of view I should best support it. But I feel I would have ample grounds for doing so from any reasonable point of view. Firstly I would do so because we know that there is absolutely no justification for their incarceration. at any rate, no justification there was from the point of view of Government as they were the heart and soul, the spirit and the fire of the Swaraj movement. Justification there was because their presence inspired and their self-sacrifice enthused but of the charges that had been levelled against them they are absolutely innocent. I know that our voice and the testimony of the great tribute of the people is as naught compared with the inspired reports of the lowest spy. But I do hereby give my testimony and I speak for all the others who knew them that they were blameless of the infamous charges on which they were arrested. Secondly I would support the resolution on all the rational grounds advanced so ably by Mr. Sarat Babu. If you have given them the right to stand, the right to be elected you must give them the right to attend. Thirdly I would support the resolution because I want to see them. When the figure of Satyendra Nath Mitra rises before me, so gentle, so kind and yet so brave I feel a fierce indignation at the injustice that has condemned him to a felon's cell. I want to see them, to clasp them by the hand. I want to congratulate them on their glory of martyrdom they have attained. I want to be inspired by their presence if it is in me to be inspired. I know the Government is afraid of demonstration. All Bengal will flock to pay its homage to its leaders who have suffered for its sake and we shall pay to them the homage of a suffering people for its suffering heroes. (Applause).

The resolution was carried by 54 to 24 votes.

"The division list showed that 54 members voted for the motion and 24 against it. Will you issue notices like the Speaker of the House of Commons?" Mr. A C Banerji asked the President as soon as he announced the result to bring these two gentlemen over here during the next session to take their oath of allegiance and attend the Council meetings.

The President:—I am sorry Mr. Banerji, your President has not got the power of the Speaker of the House of Commons. I shall be glad if you can get the power for me. (Cheers and applause).

Mr. Banerji:—You will have to wrest it.

This closed the proceedings of the day, the time limit having reached. The President announced the Council prorogued.

AIRWAY PARTY GOES TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Imperial Airways party left Croydon for Egypt this morning in the Rolls Royce WS express. The party included Colonel Birchall, the prospective Manager of the new airway and Lieutenant Colonel Minchin who will be the first pilot to fly over the route.—Reuter's Special.

SIR GEORGE GOLDIE DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Sir George Goldie is dead.—Reuter's Special.

[Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie was born in 1846. He attended the Berlin Conference (1884-85) as an expert on the Niger questions; Royal Commissions on South African War (1902-3) and on War Stores (1905-06). He was President of the National Defence Association (1905-14 and 1915-20).]

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

UPROAR IN PERSIAN MEJLISS

OPPOSITION TO MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Teheran.—When Prince Nosrat Dowlah Firooze, the newly appointed Minister of Justice and Chavam Dowlah, Minister of Interior, were introduced yesterday to the Mejliss by the Premier, Suliman Mirza, the leader of the Socialists, opposed the appointment of the former on the ground of his treachery to the constitution whereupon an uproar ensued and the President was obliged to adjourn the House. There occurred a hand to hand fighting between the Socialist Party and Government Party, but they were soon separated by other members.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING DISPUTE

LONDON, August 22.

Melbourne.—A meeting of 200 British seamen has passed a resolution supporting the action of the crews of overseas vessels at Sydney and Adelaide in striking for the enforcement of July rates of pay to all British seamen in all waters, and also decided that the crews of all British ships in, and sailing to, ports shall cease work, but shall remain in the ships to carry out the essential duties including the handling of perishable cargo.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company's liner "Orma" has postponed her sailing from Sydney till 24th August, but the "City of Kimberley" with a British crew sailed from Melbourne to South Africa despite efforts to prevent her departure.

Mr. Bruce is away for the week-end, but the Cabinet on Monday will consider the appeal of Mr. Havelock Wilson to restrain the Australian Labour Leader, Mr. Walsh, from influencing British seamen and the appeal of British steam-ship owners who urge Federal intervention.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Sydney.—Mass meeting of 1,500 overseas seamen, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution that there should be no resumption of work until the acceptance of the demand for payment of the July rates of pay to all British seamen in all waters, and repudiating any agreement in Britain by Mr. Havelock Wilson and the British Union. The meeting adjourned till Monday, pending the calling of seamen's meeting in all States. A strike threatens to affect over 50 ships at present in Australian waters, and many more *en route* to Australia.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN LONDON DOCKS.

LONDON, August 22.

The official headquarters of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, to-day, said they knew nothing of the strike at some London docks over the reduction of a pound a month in seamen's wages which the Union officials had accepted, and which had caused trouble with British seamen in Australia, but an official of the Tilbury branch of the Union admitted that a section of members had struck. He added, "Pickets here which are very strong have stopped all our people from signing." The official denied that the unofficial strike was the work of Communists.—

It is learned at Tilbury that several vessels affected have sailed, and others have secured practically full crews. Mr. Havelock Wilson who left for Canada, interviewed said the new wages agreement had been accepted by 50,000 men without protest. He declared that the trouble in the East India docks had been engineered by Communists. Strikers were unemployable non-Unionists.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company's liner "Orvieto", bound for Australia, was delayed at Gravesend owing to a strike. 90 men were brought in chars-a-banc from London, yesterday, to replace the crew and were quartered in the Sea School for the night. 300 seamen endeavoured to force the doors, but were dispersed at about three in the morning. The disorder was not of a serious nature. Extra police have been drafted for the East India Docks owing to pickets molesting seamen returning to ships. The Union officials are counteracting pickets by urging the seamen to honour the agreement.

Mr. Allen, Chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, stated, to-day, that the trouble was not serious, and they had been able to get necessary men, all of whom were Unionists.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNIST MURDERERS EXECUTED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Warsaw.—Three Communists, who were charged with shooting and killing three policemen and eight civilians, in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, a fortnight ago, have been found guilty. They were executed to-day, and they died shouting imprecations against the Polish President and Government.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Aug. 22.—Bishop Ryle will be cremated and interred at Westminster Abbey.—Reuter's Special.

STINNES CONCERN.

SPECIAL COURT TO CONTROL AFFAIRS

LONDON, August 21.

Berlin.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Stinnes Aga Motor Works, to-day, it was decided to place business under supervision and to establish a Committee of Creditors to carry on the works jointly with the Board of Directors while, temporarily suspending their claims. The position now is that the affairs of the company will be controlled by the special court which will have the final say in all future developments. But it will be incorrect to say that the firm is bankrupt. On the contrary, creditors are agreed to grant a respite for the payment of bills, and will continue to supply the works material. Consequently, it is expected that creditors will be able to recover all their losses. The Balance sheet presented at to-day's meeting of the creditors showed that obligations are 9.2 million marks, and they are fully covered by the outstanding debts, while the property of the company estimated at the value of eight million marks, has not been taken into account. Meanwhile, negotiations for credits continue, and Herr Edmund Stinnes' offr of giving half of his shares to workmen still holds good.—Reuter's Special.

STINNES CONCERN SELLS NEWSPAPER

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Berlin.—Well-informed circles state that the Stinnes concern has sold the newspaper "Deutsche Allgemejne Zeitung" to a consortium headed by the paper manufacturer, Herr Salinger, a Berlin publisher, for three million marks, which was paid in cash. The policy of the paper will not be changed.—Reuter's Special.

REMOVAL OF DOMICILE RESTRICTION

LONDON, August 22.

Berlin.—Official quarters expect that restrictions preventing the Germans from taking up domicile in foreign Colonies, particularly, in the British Dominions, will be abolished within the next eight months. It is stated that the restrictions have already been removed in Ceylon, Tanganyika and Southwest Africa, while Australia and Newzealand are expected to follow suit by the end of the year.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

LONDON, August 22.

Peking.—The Italian Consul-General at Canton has transmitted to the Legation here a report from Chinese sources that the "Red" volunteers at Ahifung captured Father Bianchi, a Catholic missionary, on 17th August.—Reuter.

STRIKERS ATTACK BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, August 22.

Shanghai.—Ill-feeling against the Bolshevik section of the local Labour leaders culminated, this evening, in an attack on the headquarters on the Shanghai Labour Association in the Chinese City by a large crowd of strikers, armed with miscellaneous weapons, including sticks and knives. Both sides sustained casualties. It is reported that one or two "Reds" were killed.

The demonstrators complained that they had been deceived and robbed by Bolsheviks.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, August 22.

Cape Town.—A telegram from Elizabethville says that a native religious fanatic and a number of his followers are attempting to make forcible conversions in Sakania District. It is reported that they slaughtered 50 natives in one village alone. A patrol of the native police sent to investigate into the affair was driven off with the loss of a number of killed and wounded. The Belgian authorities have despatched troops from Elizabethville.—Reuter.

MARATHAS AND SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the Maratha Community of Bombay was held on Friday at De Lisle Road, Shinde Buildings, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Ramchandrao Vithalrao Vandekar, J.P., and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

(a) This meeting of the Maratha and Allied Communities of Bombay records its deep sense of disappointment felt by these communities of Bombay, in not appointing a representative on the Indian Sandhurst Committee from the martial races of this Presidency and specially from the Maratha Community who rendered valuable services to the British Government at the sacrifice of their lives and properties during the late European War.

(b) This meeting requests the Indian Government to appoint two representatives from this Presidency—one non-official and one Maratha Military Officer—on the said Committee.—A.P.

B. B. & C. I. TEAM VS POONA GYM.

The following will represent the B. B. and C. I. Railay 'A' Team in their two days' Cricket Match against the Poona Gymkhana on 27th and 28th August, 1925, at Poona:—1. Mr. W. E. Lucas (Captain), 2. Mr. B. C. Covell, 3. Mr J. S. Warden, 4. Mr P. Vithal, 5. Mr B. E. Kapadia, 6. Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, 7. Mr K. R. Swami, 8 Mr K. K. Irani, 9. Mr. J. F. Havelwalla, 10. Mr H. A. Mahale, 11 Mr S. R. Godambe.

WELL DONE TRAVANCORE!

ALL ROADS OPEN TO "DEPRESSED"

ORTHODOX SECTION'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

A Cochin message says that all non-caste Hindus, otherwise known as the depressed classes are now being allowed unrestricted freedom of passage along the roads surrounding the four walls of the temple at Ambalapusha, Travancore State, in pursuance, it is stated, of the general scheme whereby Government propose to throw open all such roads in the state to these people.

The orthodox section of the locality have wired to the regent protesting against this action and two of the temple priests have left the temples.—A. P.

PATRI DISPUTE.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

A deputation, consisting of five prominent Hindus of Patri has arrived here to see Maulana Shaukat Ali (who is to arrive here on Sunday) in connection with his recent wire in some of the papers. They will request him to visit Patri and make a full personal enquiry. They deny having molested or boycotted Khojas. They say that they observed a "hartal" only for a day, when the dead body of the Koli boy was found, and urge full investigation into the case. They say that one of the four articles from the Khojakhana is testified by the Government Chemical Analyser to be bearing marks of human blood. They also say that that, a smilar dead body with three nails on the porchead was found near Kharaghoda some time ago, and that from the house in Patri that was occupied by a Khoja nearly two years ago, are recently found bones which are medically certified to be human bones.—A.P.

DERHA DUN APPEAL.

"PAGAL" MISS TO SUFFER IMPRISONMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

At the Allahabad High Court this morning Mr. Justice Kanhyia Lal delivered judgment in the Dehra Dun appeal from conviction and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Miss Adelaide Neuville and fifteen years and a fine of Rs. 10,500 on Bambahadur Rana and various terms of imprisonment on four others for forgery, retaining stolen property etc, in respect of a large number of Government promissory notes belonging to the late Mr. Neuville who died at Dehra Dun recently leaving considerable estate. His Lordship upheld the conviction and the sentences on Miss Neuville on three of the charges and on Bambahadur Rana on two of the charges and also on Abdul Hamid for being in possession of stolen G. P. notes but acquitted other three accused. Mussamat Mohamedi, Kefiat Hussain and Sadat Hussain. Miss Neuville will suffer imprisonment for 9 months, Bambahadur for 5 years and Abdul Hamid for three years and six months.—A.P.

SAD DROWNING TRAGEDY,

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The news of an unfortunate drowning fatality has reached here as a result of floods in the river Sutlej near Suleimanke. It appears that Mr. James and Mr. Harkins, two engineers, with two coolies, while making an attempt to cross a breach in the narrow gauge railway line of the Sutlej Valley Project, were swept away by the force of the current of the rushing river. Mr. Harkins, being a good swimmer managed to get to the bank with one of the coolies, but Mr. James and the other coolie were never seen to rise. Officials from Pakpattan arrived on the scene of the tragedy immediately, and with the help of the men working on the Project made best efforts to recover the bodies, but were unsuccessful.—A.P.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

POONA, Aug. 22.

A meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture will be held in the Council Hall at Poona on the 25th and 26th instant. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has consented to preside. The first sitting will commence at 12 noon.

The following subjects will be discussed at the meeting:—

1. Report of the Mago Marketing Committee; 2. The progress and further development of Taluka Development Associations; 3. The cooperative purchase of agricultural requisites; 4. Secondary industries in connection with agriculture; 5. Review of progress in extending the use of improved agricultural implements with proposals for the future. The place of motor tractors in farming in the Bombay Presidency; 6. The Problem of cattle improvement in relation to:—

(a) the prevalence of epizootic diseases and (b) the existence of enormous numbers of inferior uncastrated bulls.—A.P.

OFFICAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Ernest Jackson, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. H. T. Gorrie, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson and Captain C. J. Brigg arrived at Government House on Friday.

TROUBLE BREWING.

EXHUMATION OF PIR'S BODY.

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S THREAT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

At a meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union held to day under the presidency of Dr. S. A. Ranaman, Vice-President, resolutions were passed condemning the Calcutta Corporation for their resolution to exhume the dead body of Pir Saheb from the New Market, approving of the action of the Mohomedan councillors in walking out of the Corporation Hall and appealing to the leaders and Government to avoid exhumation.

Mr. Daud, M. L. C., General Secretary of the Union, sounded a note of warning. He stated that if the body was exhumed the authorities would take a risk on their shoulders and said that he voiced the opinion of Kidderpore Mahomedans when he declared that such action would wound their feelings and that no Mahomedan would tolerate the action. Swaraj or no Swaraj, they would not tolerate anything which interfered with their religion.

ECHO OF STACK MURDER.

SEVEN MURDERERS EXECUTED.

London, Aug. 23.

Cairo.—Seven murderers of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack were executed this morning at intervals of three and quarter hour.

The death sentence of the older of the Enayat brothers, whose confession led up to the bringing of the others to justice was commuted to penal servitude for life.—Reuter's Special.

RIFFIANS BOMBARDED.

COAST OPPOSITE ALHUCEMAS.

London, Aug. 23.

Madrid.—A communique says:—

Airmen and a battleship yesterday very vigorously bombarded the Riffian coast opposite Alhucemas, seriously damaging enemy artillery.

The Riffis replied to the fire from the battleships.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS ON DEBT CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—Commenting on the forthcoming Anglo-French debt conversations, "Ere Nouvelle" points out that France has lent to the Allies sixteen billion francs which have not been reclaimed.

"Le Johrnal" says that Britain has asked that France should make annual payments of 21 millions sterling, namely, the difference between the British payments to America and the British receipts from Germany and Italy.

It is understood that M. Caillaux will ask Britain that France's yearly payment should be 13 or 14 millions sterling.

The "Matin" argues that France should pay Britain only nine million sterling every year. Reuter's Special.

AGITATION OVER INCREASE IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

An alarming increase in motor accidents has led to an agitation that the authorities should take drastic action.

The Ministry of Transport does not keep a record of accidents, but a table published in newspapers shows that 105 persons were killed and 216 injured between 1st August and 17th August.

When a man was fined at Sutton for exceeding the speed limit, the police said that the defendant was deaf and dumb. The Clerk said that he had reported a similar case recently to the Ministry of Transport. The Chairman of Magistrates described the position under which such men obtained licenses as a "downright shame, disgraceful and dreadful."

It is suggested that a bill will be introduced in Parliament raising the age-limit of applicants for driving licenses and requiring a declaration of physical fitness.—Reuter's Special.

PARIS BANK & POSTAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—Despite the Ministerial warning that the postal employees who have gone on strike in sympathy with Bank clerks will be dealt with, disciplinarily the postal employees at Lyons have decided to continue to refuse to collect money on commercial drafts from banks.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. C. L. Wren of the Dacca University informs the "Pioneer" that after carefully studying the correspondence in the "Pioneer" published over the signatures of two responsible members of the governing body of the Agra College he has now decided not to accept the principalship of the latter institution.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Beawar:—

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmur, the Secretary of the Anjuman Himayislam, Beawar, is missing for a month. Mr. Fazulullah has been appointed Secretary in his place, to whom subscriptions for the Anjuman should be paid.

SUHRAWARDY EPISODE

GANDHIJI'S VERSION

BREACH OF HEALTHY RULE.

In connection with Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy's resignation from the Swaraj Party, Mr. Gandhi, who returned to Calcutta from Cuttack on Friday morning was interviewed by a representative of "The Englishman."

Questioned as to whether he would enlighten the public as to Dr. Suhrawardy's resignation, Mr. Gandhi replied:—"All I can say that I am surprised at the resignation. Dr. Suhrawardy's grievance is purely against me, but I am not a member of the Swaraj Party. He may express all the resentment that he wishes to against me regarding the opinion that I gave at the meeting to which I was invited. But that was my own personal opinion.

"So far as I am concerned," continued Mr. Gandhi, "I still hold that it was wrong on his part, as it would be wrong on the part of any member of the Swaraj Party, to see His Excellency the Governor on the eve of an election, which was to be contested on party lines, and in which one like Dr. Suhrawardy stood as the party candidate."

"I do not think," observed Mr. Gandhi, "that any one at that meeting questioned the right of any member to enjoy the most intimate social relations with His Excellency the Governor or any political opponent, but, if the worthy Doctor's visit was social, the time chosen for it was inopportune and unfortune."

"We are," remarked Mr. Gandhi, "fighting a bureaucracy, which is resourceful, and, I venture to say, unscrupulous. I know cases in which Government officials have resorted to temptation, threats and other kinds of pressure to induce men to act against what they knew to be the country's interest.

"I cannot, therefore, help saying that it is a healthy rule to prohibit members of the Swaraj Party from meeting or seeing officials without the permission of the party. Many things have been known to take place at so-called social functions, but, as I have said, this is my personal opinion which the Swaraj Party may, or may not, endorse."

"If", concluded Mr. Gandhi, "it is not too late for Dr. Suhrawardy, I would strongly advise him to be content with venting his anger against me, and to remain in the party, to which he has professed loyalty, especially after the death of the Deshbandhu, whose memory he rightly reveres."

TWO NON-SWARAJISTS RETURNED.

NORTH BARRACKPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug 23.

At the election for north Barrackpore municipality the Swarajists suffered heavy defeats in two wards where their candidates were put up and in their places two non-Swarajists, including Mr. B. S. Bannerjee, son of the late Sir Surrendranath Bannerjea were elected.—A. P.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT PATNA ON SEPT. 22

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The office of the All-India Congress Committe here informs the Associated Press that the next meeting of the Committee will be held at Patna on Tuesday 22nd September, and not on 24th as stated in an earlier message.—A. P.

GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.

C. I. D. RAID "DENS"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Calcutta C. I. D. Police to-day raided alleged gambling centres or bucket shops in north and south Calcutta and arrested nearly 200 people mostly Marwaris, Mahomedans and a number from Bombay found on the premises for the purposes of registering bets. The accused will be duly placed on trial.—A. P.

PRINCE REVIEWS TROOPS

LONDON, August 22.

Buenos Aires.—The Prince of Wales, today reviewed 12,000 troops whose bearing was much admired. A feature of the review was the march past of British Blue-Jackets, whose smart appearance evoked appreciative cheers.

In the morning, the Prince had an enjoyable game of polo with some Argentinian cracks.—Reuter's Special.

OIL EXPLORATION IN AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Melbourne.—The report of the Federal Joint Committee of public accounts on oil exploration in Australia and Papua territory, says that while the prospects of the discovery of oil are generally unfavourable, indications in Roma District (Queensland) and Kimberley District (West Australia) justify the recommendation that a trial of boring should be conducted in Prospect and Papua territories, generally and, the hopeful work should continue to be carried out by a private company such as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on behalf of the Federal Government.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 7).

hing of this intimate relationship and consequently something of the University's ducational power, would be sacrificed by s transfer to a site fifteen to twenty miles om the heart of the city. In particular e University's power to undertake adult ducation would be obviously reduced if it ere removed from the centre of the city, r the bulk of the class who would seek ch education would be living within the and of Bombay." . . . . . "If e only argument against a transfer of e university from its present site had been e sentimental objection made by Sir ude Hill's Development Committee of 14, we should not think it right that ch a feeling should be allowed to stand the way of a great scheme like this. t the objection, which is not without ight in itself, added to the weighty, actical and educational difficulties we e already mentioned and to the uncerty of the financial aspect of the scheme, med to us to tip the balance decidedly inst it, and we are unable to recommend consideration.

The Committee suggest as an alternative scheme for concentration round the sent site of the University. The desire t as many of the existing colleges in Island should be brought into such close ghbourhood to the University buildings will render it easy to arrange a scheme co-ordinated lectures and study that economise lecturers and staff of both University and Colleges, and make all bers and students in Bombay realise they are members of one corporation.

DETAILS OF CONCENTRATION SCHEME.

he details of the concentration scheme :—

) The University to acquire the build- between itself and the Royal Institute Science.

i) Government to transfer to Univer. purposes the Sailors' Home.

ii) Government to transfer to the Uniity any portion of Museum site not re- ed for Museum or other educational pose.

v) The Oval Maidan be reserved as versity sports ground.

) The Secretariat, when vacated by ernment, to be converted into a college.

vi) The Government Record Office, n vacated by Government, to be divid. between Elphinstone College and Govment Law School.

vii) Watson's Hotel to be acquired for Sydenham College.

viii) Sites be reserved on the Co-operage Reclamation within one mile of the iversity for the Mahomedan College and lson or St. Xavier's.

ix) On the Cotton Green, Colaba, hos- be erected for Wilson, St. Xavier's, denham Colleges, Post-graduate stus, women students, Royal Institute of ence, and Mahomedan College.

x) Drill Hall be erected on Colaba CotX Green for the University Training ps.

xi) The Army and Navy Stores Buildings l Sassoon Mechanics Institute be reserv. for University purposes.

After considering the general question ether there is need in the Presidency of or more new Universities, the Comtee have come to the conclusion that in interests of the development of higher cation new universities should be ted in the principal natural divisions the Presidency namely Maharashtra, arat, the Karnatak and Sind when the ditions at their centres are ripe. There o evidence of a demand for a new uniity at Dharwar. When there is suffit evidence of demand for new univers at Ahmedabad and Karachi and fin- al support, the matter should be consid.

UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

onditions are however ripe for setting some form of university for the Mahatra area at Poona. The Committee nable to adopt any scheme for a uni- and residential university. Neither is thought desirable to have a University bining constituent and affiliated col- . An affiliating university is there- recommended for Maharashtra espely because that would constitute a nal development of the parent university. ld relieve Bombay of a large share of responsibilities of higher education and ld be representative of a homogeneous ion of the Presidency. The medium nstruction and examinations in the new versity must be English. The territorial ts will comprise the districts of East West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, lapur, Satara, Poona and Ratnagiri the Indian States of Kolhapur, Sangli, dhol, Miraj, Akalkot, Jamkhandi and ntwadi.

he new Poona University, if it does not ertake Science, would require Rs. 0,000 for non-recurring expenses and d have to provide an annual income of 3,19,300 and if it does undertake nce, Rs. 27,50,000 non-recurring, and 3,79,300 or so recurring. The finanprovision necessary for the institution oona of a university working on such ale would be fifty lakhs. But the mittee suggests that the new university t be started if a capital sum of ten and an annual expenditure of 2½ are provided for. It is suggested Government should give an annual of not less than one lakh of rupees proposed university

hing to the University of Bombay, ommittee consider that it cannot be a purely unitary university or even ary university for the Island of Bom- It should undertake only post-gradustruction and research. Such work be undertaken and directed princin Bombay but also at other suitable . In the opinion of the Committee iversity should aim at creating and ng the demand of the lower and middle class for a humanistic culture and especially a knowledge of politics and civics.

The Committee have also put forward a scheme for post-graduate instruction and suggest that research should be encouraged by means of the following measures:—

(1) the Mellon System of Industrial Fellowships,

(2) Research Fellowships.

(3) Grants in aid of the publication of Research work,

(4) Occasional lectures,

(5) Developing University Library.

(6) A University Publication Department.

It is proposed that the University should create a new Faculty of Technology, and a College of Technology, for 200 students, to begin with, should be instituted in Bombay; the Faculty of Technology should include Engineering (civil, mechanical and electrical), Agriculture and other technical and applied sciences: the subjects to be taught in a Technological College in Bombay should be Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industries, and Applied Chemistry: admission to be after the First Year's study in an Arts College: the course to be one of three years for a B. Tech. degree and a further two years for an M. Tech: the aim of every course to be clearly defined; an advisory committee for each department: responsibility for student's practical training must devolve principally on the University.

The situation of the Royal Institute of Science is not suitable for a combination with the Institute of a full Technological College, teaching all the four departments.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING.

Technological training should be divided between two institutions, an Applied Chemistry and perhaps, later on, Applied Physics Department attached to the Royal Institute of Science, and a College for Technological training in Engineering and Textile Industries to be opened at Matunga. The Technological College should be a university institution directly managed by the University. The Royal Institute of Science should conduct the Department of Applied Chemistry in co-operation and co-ordination with the University Technological College. The courses at the College and the Royal Institute of Science to be on the lines of those at the University of Manchester.

The cost of buildings and equipment at Matunga is estimated at Rs. 45,00,000 and of maintenance and staff at Rs. 3,50,000.

It is proposed that the university must for the present retain a Matriculation Examination framed to test proficiency in the essentials of an elementary culture, languages, Mathematics, History, Geography and Science. It will continue to remain an external examination. The Committee makes special recommendations for devising a suitable curriculum of secondary education and suggest that the university must frame for itself a suitable qualification for entrance to the University. It should be the aim of the university, says the Committee, to take over the management of the Government Law College, the method of appointing the staff to which is held to be unsatisfactory.

A faculty of Fine Arts is proposed to be instituted comprising the departments of (i) Painting, Drawing and Sculpture, (ii) Architecture, (iii) Music. All branches of the Sir J. J. School of Art should be represented in the faculty.

The University should encourage the study and practice of European and Indian Music in schools and colleges; and appoint a committee of experts to investigate the part it should play in university education, the courses of instruction and the measures necessary to establish institutions for teaching European and Indian Music.

The Committee is of opinion that service in the *University Training Corps* should be compulsory; also that the University Training Corps ought to be gradually extended so as to be open to all who *wish* and are physically fit to join it.

As regards the constitution of the University the Committee observe:

"The important alteration in the relations of University and Government which we have proposed is that the University and the public should have the right to determine the composition of some 75 per cent. of the governing body of the University. We propose to enlarge the Senate from 100 to 150 to make it more representative of the community and to make this body responsible for fundamental legislation and general supervision and control; but we think details of an administrative or academic character should be formulated in ordinances and regulations issuing from the Syndicate and a new body, the Academic Council. By this means we propose to relieve the Syndicate of a great deal of business which it has neither time nor expert knowledge to manage."

The Committee make special recommendations in regard to women's education and the central and management of examinations, etc.

RS. 30 LAKHS QUOTA OF GOVT.

The proposals of the Committee involve a non-recurring charge of about Rs. 77,35,000 and a recurring charge of Rs. 13,81,000. It is suggested that contributions should be asked from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other bodiis. Government should provide a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs to meet half the non-recurring expenditure and a recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs a year.

The report is signed by the following members:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Rev. Father E. Blatter, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. A. B. Lathe, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. K. T. Shah and Mr. A. L. Covernton.

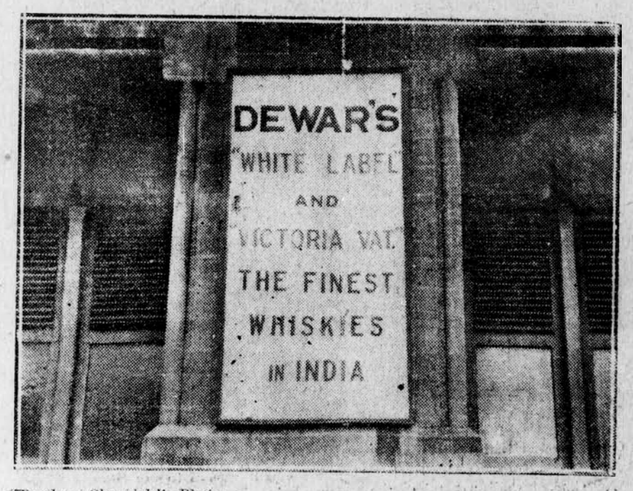
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Messrs. Jayakar, Lathe, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Natarajan and Shah have affixed separate notes.

The report can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Poona, or any of the leading book-sellers for Rs. 1-14-0.

BOMBAY'S NEW WOMEN GRADUATES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union a "social" to meet the new women graduates was held on last Friday evening, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Our photo shows some of the women graduates who responded to the invitation.

STIMULATING TEMPERANCE!



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee has merely recorded a letter of protest from the Secretary of the Puritan Mission Society in connection with the display of a poster of an English liquor manufacturing company on the walls of the Crawford market. A photograph of this objectionable poster is given above.

MR. PATEL ELECTED.

(Continued from page 7)

tional importance. It saw the conclusion of Sir Frederick Whyte's labours. From tomorrow the towering figure which has been familiar for the last four years in the Chair of the Assembly as the embodiment of dignity, firmness and tact would be replaced by a successor. There was most intense feeling of excitement and even latest lobby gossips could not indicate which candidate's chances of the two were better. All consider their chances even. A number of members arrived only this morning and the attendance was very large. Every vote that could possibly be summoned by the supporter of either candidate was there.

The first business transacted was the swearing in of new members namely Mr. M. Webb, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. A. Langley, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. Charteris, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Syed Majid Bux and Rev. Macphail and Mr. C. Garner.

Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to mourn the loss of C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Bannerjea.—A P

THE TWO PATRIOTS.

Pandit Motilal Nehru made a feeling reference to the deaths of Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjea. He said this country had sustained a great national and irreparable loss since this Assembly dispersed in Delhi. The hand of death had removed two grand and towering personalities from the public life of India and turned the whole country into the deepest sorrow. The first victim was Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, the great founder and leader of the Swaraj Party. He was cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a brilliant career devoted to the service of his country. His great qualities of head and heart, his intense patriotism, his unbounded generosity and his stupendous sacrifices were well known and appreciated throughout the civilized world. There was no instance in the history of a more complete self-effacement in the services of the motherland.

Such was the prince among men, the Deshbandhu who was no more. Closely associated as the Pandit was with Deshbandhu Das the loss was a great personal blow to him. The Swaraj Party felt in the loss of their distinguished leader the loss of a revered and beloved head of a family. India in whose service he laid down his life mourned the loss of one of her greatest sons.

FATHER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Proceeding, Pandit Motilal referred to the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the father of Indian Nationalism. It was Surendranath who first fired the imagination of Pandit Motilal by his forvid oratory. In later years he (the Pandit) had the privilege of working with Sir Surendranath in the National Congress and in recent years whether he worked with him or without him on certain public questions he had always the same respect and admiration for his patriotism.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer while associating himself with the eloquent tributes to both the illustrious deceased said although he (Sir Sivaswami) had not the privilege of meeting Mr. Das yet his great sacrifice for the country at a time when he was in the enjoyment of a princely income at the bar showed his spirit of self-renunciation and intense devotion to the country. It was a matter for regret that just as the views of Mr. Das were undergoing a change in the direction of cooperation and constructive work the hand of death removed him from Bengal. In Sir Surendranath not only Bengal but also the whole of India had lost one of the greatest figures in the political history of this country.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that it was a curious circumstance that the hand of death should have fallen on two protagonists of the Bengal situation and that within so short a space of time so remarkable factors on that stage as Sir Surendranath and Mr. C. R. Das should have passed away.

In the death of Sir Surendranath he deplored the loss of a personal friend, one whom he had known for over twenty years and for whom he had a great admiration.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party said that in Sir Surendranath Bannerji he had lost his leader and in Mr. Das a personal friend whose hospitality he had enjoyed.

G. O. M. OF BENGAL.

Sir Darcy Lindsay associated himself and the European members with the feelings of sorrow.

Sir Frederick Whyte, the President said that the political life of a nation required for its service every variety of human talent. The two commanding personalities whose passing away they deeply regretted had been endowed by Providence with qualities and talents different from one another but they were both whole-heartedly for the service of the country.

He accepted the suggestion made by Pandit Motilal and said he would convey to the relatives of the two distinguished leaders the message of condolence of the whole House.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It was now 11-33 when the President asked the House to elect their President. He announced that Mr. V. J. Patel had been nominated by six members and seconded by six others and that Mr. Rangachariar had been nominated by four and seconded by five. At 11-35 the House proceeded to elect the President. The Chair directed the members to come to the Secretary's table one after another and put in their papers in the ballot box. Both candidates abstained from voting. When Pundit Motilal came to vote there was a mild applause from the official benches. The House was throughout good-humoured though intensely interested. This friendly feeling was further confirmed when Mr. Patel came to Mr. Rangachariar's bench and talked to him while the election was proceeding.

The ten minutes taken for counting proved one of utmost suspense and interest. There was absolute uncertainty up to the last moment as to who would win. So close was the voting. Eventually, Mr. Patel's election by a narrow majority of two votes was declared, amidst applause. Mr. Rangachariar was the first among those to congratulate his successful rival.

The President said, he would send Mr. Patel's name for the approval of the Governor-General.

Mr. Patel, interviewed by the Associated Press, soon after the election, said, he was fully sensible of the great honour conferred upon him by the sufferage of his own countrymen and the great responsibilities of his high office, would make an earnest endeavour to maintain the high traditions of the popular assemblies and assured all concerned, that so far as in him lay, they would have no reason to regret the choice made by the Assembly.—A. P.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR F. WHYTE.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte, the retiring President of the Assembly was entertained at a farewell dinner by the civilian members of the Governor-General's Council Almost all the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly responded to the invitation, Sir Alexander Muddiman proposing the toast to Sir Frederick Whyte said he had been a true friend of harmony and helped in the smooth working of the machinery. Apart from his official duties Sir Frederick had brought to the social life of Simla a vivid and versatile personality.

Sir Frederick, responding, testified to the marvellous co-operation he had received at the hands of the members of the Assembly, both of the first and the second. This would enable him to go home and say that so far as the working of the Parliamentary institutions in this country was concerned he was satisfied that he had received the co-operation of every one.—A.P.

VICEROY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

A DISAPPOINTING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 22.

In reply to a press correspondent Mr. M. K. Acharya, member, Legislative Assembly said "I heard the well-written and well-delivered speech of the Viceroy last Thursday. I heard it very carefully but only to be disappointed. A few formal regrets, a few still more formal expressions of sympathy and goodwill breaking the dull recapitulation of routine reports and the duller paraphrasing of the speech delivered by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords—this was all the subject matter of the lengthy harangue so pompously made by His Excellency. The speech would have passed excellently as a college student's essay, but as a statesman's pronouncement to a struggling band of patriotic workers it fell unusually below the rank. It did not make the least little definite surrender of bureaucratic entrenchment. It did not open the least little definite door for national advance. The speech did not make us wiser by any liberal declaration of policy nor stronger by any practical offer of trust in the people's representatives. Altogether it was an instance of old diplomacy indulging in worn out platitudes neither materially beneficial nor ideally inspiring.'

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 23.

Sunday newspapers warmly endorse Lord Reading's speech, especially the "Sunday Times" which pays a tribute to the personal sacrifice and courage of the Viceroy, "of whom Britain may well be proud and to whom Indians may well be grateful." The paper welcomes the Government of India's policy regarding agricultural research and development, and declares that if we had concentrated on this subject two or three generations ago India would have been a happier land.

The "Observer," likewise, applauds the aim of bettering agriculture and raising the standard of rural life as objects deserving to take precedence of politics, and expresses the opinion that the opportunity of liberal statesmanship is greater, to-day, than it ever was since the Reforms were passed. The paper points out that the Statutory Enquiry to be appointed in 1929 has a gigantic enquiry before it, and the ground should be organised ahead in the form of preparatory enquiries to furnish and classify the facts on which the Commission will proceed. The Journal concludes: "There is time for it but not too much time, especially if Parliament anticipates the statutory year."—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS:

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—Though his address will disappoint those in India who expect Lord Reading to announce the immediate grant of Self-Government every time he makes a public speech it will be generally admitted that it was a thoughtful and illuminating and a most suitable compliment to the speech made by Lord Birkenhead.

The "Tribune" characterises the speech as a disappointing pronouncement and regrets that His Excellency has once again thrown away the splendid opportunity, perhaps the last that is likely to occur within his normal term of office. His Excellency tried to convince India that there was nothing humiliating in the tests of experience and of co-operation which the British Government and Parliament had imposed upon India, but His Excellency must have sadly misread Indian feeling and opinion if he does not know that no words of his or for that matter, anyone elses can alter India's settled judgment in this crucial matter affecting her national self-respect.

The vernacular papers express keen disappointment at the speech, and characterise it as an "echo of Lord Birkenhead."—A. P.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Madras Mail" observes that Viceroy calls political leaders to face facts.

The "New India" says:—Deeply as we appreciate the spirit in which the Viceroy's speech is conceived—a spirit which we hope the country will reciprocate—we cannot fall in with his vision of the manner of India's progress to her predestined goal. The paper has no doubt that the speech is conceived in utter sincerity of a desire to help India forward.

The "Hindu" says:—We credit the Viceroy with every desire for conciliatoriness, but it is entirely obvious that it is a desire largely tempered by determination to give away nothing, to hold on with limpetlike immovability to his own position. Whether to the swashbuckling of Lord Birkenhead or the spacious smoothness of Lord Reading there can be but one answer.

The "Swarajya" says:—The address abounds in the same platitudes and admonitions that figures so largely in Lord Birkenhead's now famous utterance in the House of Lords.

The "Daily Express" calls it a disappointing speech, and says but for the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Exchange and Currency which is to function from October next there is absolutely nothing new in the speech.

The "Swadesamitram" says:—It is a softened presentation of Lord Birkenhead's farce onslaught All the arts of a seasoned advocate are requisitioned, but behind all that there is grim denial of India's demand.—A. P

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—The Viceroy has indicated the difficulties of the problem before India in terms which are very convincing, and his address has made clear what Lord Birkenhead may have left in doubt. If the Viceroy's words have the result of bringing into being a spirit of co-operation which the Reforms have lacked for their success, they will have achieved a very useful purpose.

The "Rangoon Times" says:—The Viceroy's lucid and concise exposition of the Indian political problems and the difficulties which are at present being encounted in their solution throws a new light on the many matters which have for some time been obscured by surmises and wrong interpretations.

The "Rangoon Daily News" observes:—Lord Reading tells us nothing which we have not already heard from Lord Birkenhead. His Excellency is but playing a second fiddle to his chief.

The "Sun" a vernacular daily, expressed disappointment in that there was nothing new nor strange in the pronouncement.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The "Pioneer" referring to Lord Reading's speech says:—The speech makes it quite clear that there is unanimity of opinion at Home in regard to the demand for the immediate constitutional advance in India. It can only be hoped that the implication of this fact will be recognised by politicians here. There has never been any question of going back on the pledges given by British Ministers, and the puerile ingenuity which misrepresents every action of the members of British Government and every phrase used by them in referring to India can find no place in British (?) politics.—A. P.

"A REVOLUTIONARY" ARRESTED.

DACCA, Aug. 21.

The C. I. D. police arrested, it is alleged, a revolutionary named Charu Bakash Dutt of Chittagong, a young man of about 25 years old on Wednesday night near the Dacca Central jail. It is stated that Charu Bakash was an absconder under the Bengal Ordinance since October last and the police got no clue of him so long. On Wednesday night he was found loitering in a suspicious way near the house of a local C. I. D. Inspector with another man. They were chased by the Inspector and ultimately arrested. Charu Bakash was sent to the Dacca Central Jain, while the other man was let off. Some time ago, the authorities had declared a reward of Rs. 150 for the arrest of Charu Bakash.—A.P.

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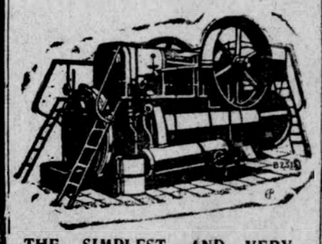

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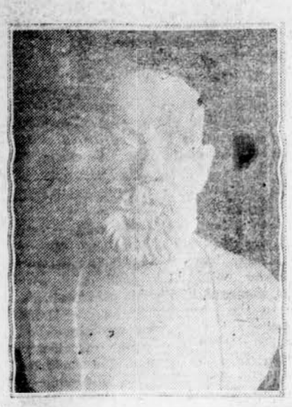

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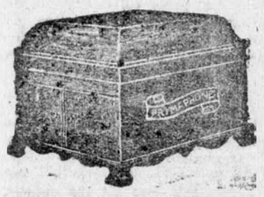

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CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

INQUIRY COMMITTEE URGED

MR. JOSHI ON MILL INDUSTRY.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has issued the following statement to the press regarding the mill industry crisis:—

I have been closely watching the situation regarding the reduction of wages in the Bombay mill industry. I have been regularly kept informed of the happenings in Bombay in this connection. Although I generally approve of the course adopted by my colleagues in the labour movement in Bombay I feel that they misjudged the temper of the mill owners of Bombay. The very fact that the representatives of the workers sought the receiving of a deputation by the mill owners made the latter feel strong in their position. If the initiative for a joint meeting had come from the mill owners the reception which the views of the representatives of labour had got, would have been different. However, under the present weak position of the labour organisation in Bombay, perhaps my colleagues could not act otherwise than they did.

I cannot say whether the strike will take place or not. But as the mill owners have chosen to take the most unjustifiable course against the advice of the entire public opinion in Bombay I shall not make any effort to prevent a strike to take place. A strike may be disastrous even from the point of of the workers. But can I suggest any other course to prevent the reduction of wages which may be less disastrous merely to be successful? And if I cannot suggest any such course I feel I have no right to advise the workers not to resort to the only course which is available to them. That the mill workers should accept an unjustifiable cut in their wages without a struggle may prove a greater disaster in the future. Although in a strike the workers suffer the most, let it be clearly understood that the losses will not be only on one side.

At the same time, I shall not take the responsibility of advising the workers to go on a strike in as much as I am not in a position to render them any substantial financial help which a strike will make necessary. Of course if the workers go on a strike they will have our fullest moral support as well as whatever little financial help we can give them. We shall certainly appeal to the English and the International Trade Union movements for their support although even these cannot give anything more than their moral support. If the workers do not go on strike but submit quietly to the inevitable we shall not blame them; but we shall ask them to take heart and do our very best to strengthen their organisation to safeguard their position in the future.

The only people who are in a position to help the workers in the mill industry are the Indian politicians and the Indian press. The mill owners under the present conditions have to depend upon the support of both of these in securing the protection which they want from the Government. At present the mill owners can count upon this support even though they badly treat their employees. But if the Indian politicians and the Indian press make it clear to the mill owners that the support for the protection of mill industry will be conditional upon the mill owners being fair to their employees, the latter's treatment to the employees will have to be changed. I will not ordinarily recommend this course which takes the appearance of a threat to our politicians and the press. But its justification is the present recalcitrant attitude of the mill owners who at least in their time of difficulty should show greater consideration to their employed. Let the politician and the press remember that protection to an industry includes protection to the workers. It may be said that if the industry is not protected even on the terms of the mill owners the workers will suffer more. This view takes it for granted that the mill owners will forego the support of the politicians and the press if it is made conditional. I do not think that there are any grounds for making an assumption that the mill owners will adopt the dog-in-the-manger policy. Secondly if the politicians and the press give their support to the mill owners for protection through the removal of the excise and other ways what is the guarantee that they further will not reduce the wages if they find the workers weak enough to resist the reduction. I hope our politicians and the press who have given their unstinted and unconditional and I may even say indiscriminate support to the mill owners will consider my point of view out of sympathy to the helpless workers in the industry.

I suggest that we should strongly suggest to the Government the necessity of immediately appointing a committee to enquire into the position of the mill industry and suggest measures for its being placed on a sounder footing. It is an admitted fact that the industry requires to be reorganised and the sooner it is done the better for all.

The first point that requires immediate attention is the necessity of fixing the rate of dividends to the share holders. It is a notorious fact that most of the industries in the country have made fabulous profits during the last few years. If these profits had not been squandered in huge dividends the industry would have been in a better position to go through times of depression without making the workers suffer. At present there is a strong tendency amongst the industrialists to approach Government for help in a period of depression. But if an industry wants help during its difficulty no body can challenge the right of Government to control the affairs of that industry during the period of prosperity. Industrialists cannot treat their industry as a private property during prosperity and claim public help on the ground of being national when bad days come. Moreover as some of the industrialists build up reserves to equalise dividends they must be asked to build up reserves to equalize wages. If the wages of capital want to be equalised there is a greater necessity for the equalization of the wages of human beings. Another point to be considered is how far the prosperity past was utilised to build up auxiliary industries such as securing mill stores in the country. If the mill owners want the people to consume any Swadeshi cloth we expect the mill owners to use Swadeshi mill stores only. It will be found out if an enquiry was made that the mill owners have completely failed in this matter. If an industry is to be helped by the nation the nation has a right to expect the industrialist to be Swadeshi in their spirit. In order to estimate the degree of the present depression it is necessary to form a correct estimate of the over-capitalisation of the industry. It is well known that mills which before the war were only valued at 5 lakhs of rupees are now over 40 lakhs. Under these circumstances it is impossible to get a proper return on these bloated figures. If the industry is to be placed on its proper basis the present bloated values will have to be ruthlessly reduced. If a searching enquiry is to be made in this matter many scandalous transactions will see the light of the day. Many share holders may undoubtedly suffer as the price of their speculative transactions by the reduction of the capitalised value of the mills. But they must remember that otherwise the poor workers have to bear the burden of other people's speculation. The system of the management of the industry through managing agents has been found to be against the interest of the industry. I am told the preposterous system of paying the Agents' commission on production is now practically abolished. The practice of the managing agents themselves in their other capacities selling to the mills all the necessary stores has undoubted evils. These questions require a close scrutiny.

Although the cotton textile industry is considered to be a national industry it is mostly still in the hands of Europeans managers and officers. If the Government of India is expected to Indianize their superior services why should not the industrial superior services be also Indianized. We must also investigate how far efforts have been made to increase the efficiency of the workers by means of technical education. As far as I know there are very few efforts made in this direction. Of course the need of private education to the workers is recognised by all, but it is also recognised that the efforts made to provide the compulsory education are very poor. It is also necessary to find out what efforts are made for the scientific research in the present method of production and the use of machinery, the methods of finding and nursing the market. My view is that the mill owners have done precious little in these directions and before they deserve the help of the public they must show that they are not behind the other competing countries. It is easy to talk of the Japanese competition but we have not yet known whether our industry is as efficiently managed as the Japanese industry is. I do not wish to go into the details any further. It is a very happy augury that the public opinion in Bombay is becoming alive to the necessity of an inquiry of this kind. My only suggestion is that before the public sympathise with the mill owners and give them support in seeking relief from Government it should insist upon an inquiry to be made into the various questions involved in the present depression of the industry. As far as attempt of the mill owners to throw the whole burden of the present depression upon the working classes who are in no way responsible for it, I strongly feel that if the public of Bombay tolerate this scandal without even an inquiry being made it will not do credit to its mind and heart.

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PURCHASE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD RESOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

After a heated debate this evening the Municipal Board passed by a majority of seven votes a resolution expressing the Municipal Board's disapproval of the purchases of foreign cloth made by the Chief Executive Officer for uniforms of municipal peons.

The Chief Executive Officer said that there was no resolution of the General Board or Committee in this connection. The president had merely issued a circular recommending municipal officers and servants to put on khaddar dress. He did not know where the cloth that was purchased was made.

A municipal councillor urged that the Chief Executive Officer had a right to make purchases in the interests of the Municipality. Another Councillor said that attempts were being made to prove the unfitness of the Chief Executive Officer whose confirmation was disliked by certain section.

In conclusion the mover of the resolution said that he was for confirming the Chief Executive Officer but if he acted in the way in which he did he would vote against his confirmation and bring four more resolutions of the type he had brought.

The President complained that important papers were missing and it was impossible to carry on the municipal administration.—A.P.

PUNJAB GOVT'S DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Punjab Government is gazetting on the 24th August the terms of development loan in connection with the Sutlej Valley Canals Project and other productive canal projects in the Punjab. The loan will be 12 year Punjab Bonds 1937 and will bear interest at five and three quarter per cent liable to income tax. Refunds will however, be payable to holders who are not liable to tax or are liable to a lower rate of tax. The issue is limited to approximately Rs. 1 crore of which twenty lakhs are earmarked for co-operative credit societies registered in the Punjab. The issue price is at par Bonds can be purchased between the 12th September and the 15th October but loan may be closed at an earlier date if fully subscribed. At any time after the 15th October 1925 the Punjab Government will accept bonds at par in payment for crown lands irrigated from the Sutlej Valley Canal and sold by public or private treaty.—A.P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

DEMAND OF HUMANE TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 22.

The United Provinces Council to-day passed a resolution without division recommending the appointment of a comittee to revise the Jail Manual so as to make the system of jail administration more humane and more in accordance with modern ideas and further recommending that all practices in jails which savour of racial distinction should at once be stopped and that expenditure per head of the jail population should be uniform irrespective of class, creed or race of any individual prisoner.

In the course of the debate a tribute was paid to the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Home Member, and member-in-charge of the Jail Department for the various reforms effected in the jail administration of the U.P. during his regime.

The resolution was opposed by Government on the ground that by reason of difference in the standard of life and habits of different classes of prisoners some distinction in treatment would have to be made specially in the matter of food and clothing.

The Council was adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

KAKORY RAILWAY DACOITY.

OFFER OF REWARD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

A Police notice is being circulated and broadcast which says that a reward of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to any one giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons connected with the Kakory Railway dacoity near Lucknow on 9th August. In addition to the above offer a reward will be paid to any one who produces or helps to trace any of the Government currency notes mentioned in the notice, which were stolen by dacoits. The numbers of the notes mostly of five and ten rupee denominations are given. Information should be given to any Magistrate or Police Officer, preferably to the nearest Superintendent of Police.—A.P.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON K. S. RY.

SIMLA, August 22.

A serious collision took place this morning on the Kalka-Simla railway near Kandhaghat between a trolly and a rail motor resulting in one death and four bad injuries. None of the occupants of the rail motor received injury. It appears that the trolly conductor started on the understanding that the rail motor would meet him at the next station. Nor did the conductor notice the rail motor coming from the opposite direction. The motor driver, however, noticed the trolly stopped the motor and shouted but the trolly could not now be controlled and collided. One cooly on the trolly died a little after the collision, one contractor got both legs smashed. Five were in all injured all from among the occupants of the trolly. The rail motor's radiator was smashed and also oil pipe. The occupants of the motor included Colonel Franklin, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Johnstone, Administrator, Nabha, Mr. Mohanlal, Mr. Moss of N. W. R. and Mrs. Moss. The rail motor was abandoned and the party travelled up to Simla in the railway train, inquiry about the cause of the collision is being made. The injured persons have been sent to hospital.—A. P.

LATE MR. K. P. TRIVEDI.

SURAT, Aug. 23.

A meeting of the citizens of Surat was held yesterday at 6 p.m. in the Maganchand Hall under the presidentship of the District Judge, Mr. Wasoodev in honour of the late Rao Bahadur Kamalashankar Pranshanker Trivedi. Scholar and educationist of Gujarat. Telegrams and letters paying tribute to the deceased were read. A resolution of conodolence to the family to be sent to Mr. Atisukhashanker and a memorial fund to be started was moved by Messrs. Tahiyarkhan, retired District Judge, Vishnuprasad and Kalyanji.

A committee was formed for the purpose.—A.P.

GANPATI MELAS AT POONA.

USE OF LATHIS PROHIBITED.

POONA CITY, Aug. 22.

Owing to strained relations between Brahmans and the Satyashodhaka Non-Brahmans which are aggravated by the publication of a pamphlet by the latter, the District Magistrate of Poona has issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of lathis in the streets, singing songs in public places not approved by the Committee specially appointed for the purpose and taking out melas of more than thirty persons. In the license issued to melas securities are also being taken from the leaders of the melas. These precautions are taken in view of the approaching Ganapati festival.—A. P.

RANCHODJI'S TEMPLE DISPUTE.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

A report has been received of an affray having taken place in Ranchodji's temple at Dakor between the priests of the temple and some pilgrims. One man has been seriously injured and is lying in hospital. One priest has already been arrested and released on bail. The police are making further inquiries. The cause of the affray is stated to be an insult offered to a woman on the day previous to the occurrence.—A.P.

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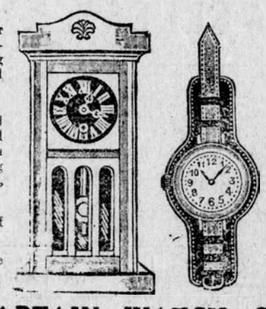

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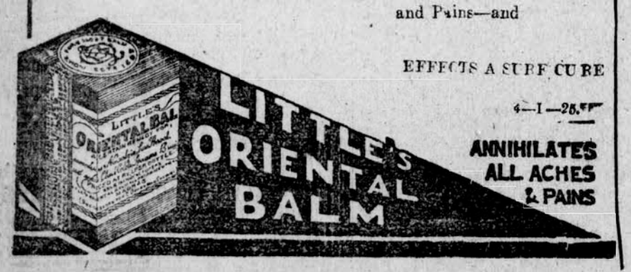

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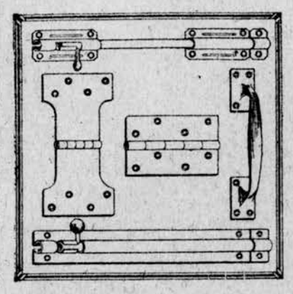

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